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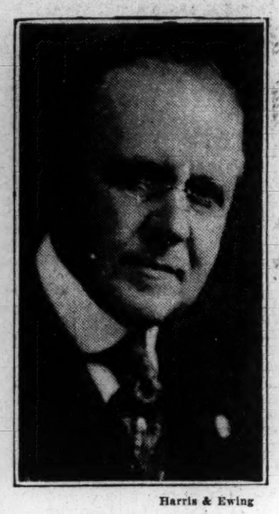
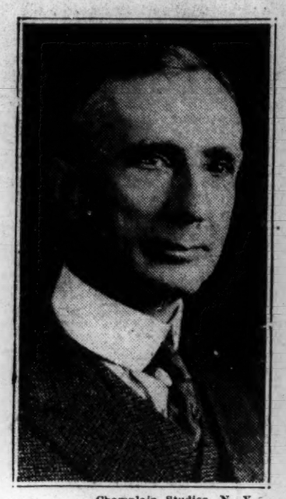
Keep the Nation's Business on a Sound, Right Basis Is Warning of the Country's Bankers

ALEXANDER DUNBAR
Vice-President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Harris & Ewing

GRANT McPHERRIN
President of the Central State Bank, Des Moines, Ia.



Champlain Studios, N. Y.

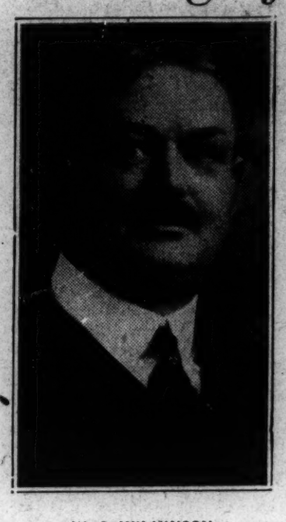
THOMAS R. PRESTON
President of the Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Champlain Studios, N. Y.

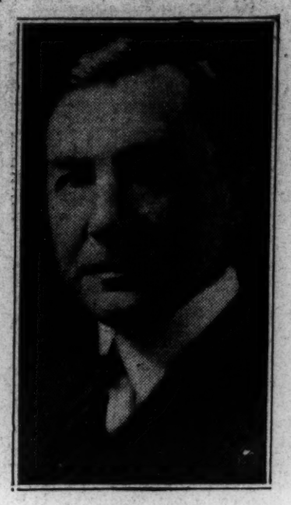
THOMAS F. WALLACE
Treasurer of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

Moffett

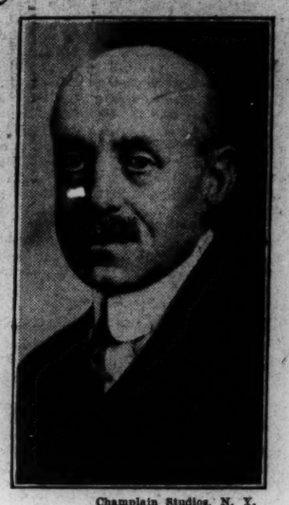
LUCIUS TETER
President of the Chicago Trust Company.



W. C. WILKINSON
President of the Merchants & Farmers National Bank, North Carolina.



MELVIN A. TRAYLOR
President of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.



Champlain Studios, N. Y.

WILLIAM E. KNOX
President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.

DRY PARTISANS MAKE HEADWAY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Temperance Forces Send Representative to America for Accurate News

By STANLEY HIGH

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—To the American abroad there is no question of national politics, not even the war debts and their cancellation, that reappears so persistently as that of prohibition. This is particularly true outside of Europe. On the Continent prohibition has been so much and so variously discussed and the views of a certain class in American life have been so aggressively set forth that interest in the problem has become somewhat frayed. In South Africa it is generally agreed that dry sentiment is making headway in the Union. And both wets and drys bank for their future on the results of prohibition in America.

The progress of the South African temperance movement responds directly to the reports that come from the United States. Thanks to one section of the American press a steady stream of scarehead "news" is cabled to South Africa. To offset this mass of misinformation and to get at the actual truth of the situation in America has been a task to which the temperance leaders, backed by the Protestant churches of South Africa, have set themselves. The South African Temperance Alliance is, in miniature, the Anti-Saloon League of the Union. Its backing, as in the case of the Anti-Saloon League, is almost wholly derived from the organized Christian forces of the country.

Temperance Activity

Last year the secretary of the Alliance, A. J. Cook, who, at present, is the only full-time executive in the organization, was sent to the United States. The information which he gathered and the contacts which he established there have made it possible, during the last few months, to present through the papers of this country an entirely new aspect of the prohibition question in the United States. At the present time, therefore, church leaders are more aggressive than they have ever been in the temperance movement. The Protestant forces, according to Mr. Cook, "are solidly with us."

The campaign headquarters for the dry movement in South Africa are located in an old office building near Adderly Street, Cape Town. The place is rather dingy and altogether unimposing. But the movement that centers here, like many other under-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926

Local

Silk Firm Buys Pupils' Designs 2
World Knowledge and Peace 4B
County Courts Open Fall Sessions 4B
Council Approves Land Sale 5B
Radio Tonight 5B
Reservoirs That Supply Boston With Water 5B

General

Austria Backs Pan-European Plan 1
Plea Made for Authors' Rights 1
Place of Bus Defined 1
Five-Day Week, Union Labor Goal 1
Statesmen's Conversations Engage Geneva 1
President Seeks Senate's Court Attitude 1
Woman's Fair Has Record Attendance 2
Soviet Minority Attacks Communist Majority 2
Dr. Stresemann Discusses League 3
Experts Study Poison Gas Prevention 3
Librarians Seek to Widen Service 4
Savant Reckons Speed of Earth 4
British Oppose New Postmarks 4
Library Needs of Cambridge 5
California Faces Race Betting Bill 5
Egypt's Foreign Courts Praised 5

Financial

Stock Market Highly Irregular 10
New York Stocks and Bonds 10
New York Curb Market 10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 11
Steel Operations Hold at High Rate 11
New York Curb Weekly Range 11

Sports

World Series Is Tied 12
Mrs. Stetson Wins Title 12
Colleges Abandon Scouting 12

Features

In the Lighter Vein 5
Art News and Comment 6
The Home Forum 7
"Come unto me" 7
Educational 8
The Children's Page 9
The Diary of Scrubs, Our Dog 9
The Sundial 13
Radio 13
Editorials 14
Letters to the Editor 14
Abd-el-Krim and His Exile 14
The Week in Berlin 14

Austrian Government Backs Pan-European Congress Plan

Chancellor, in His Welcoming Address, Signifies Official Approval of the Scheme

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Oct. 4—History will record that progress toward a mutual understanding among European nations will have advanced at least one step through the opening here, Saturday, of the first Pan-European Congress, at which 2000 unofficial representatives of 26 countries were present.

It is worth recalling in considering this project of "bringing about an economic and political union of European peoples on a federal basis" that the first Pan-American Congress was held exactly a century ago. Undoubtedly the Pan-American Union has been instrumental in fostering goodwill among the North and South American states. All of which is excellent. But there are no signs of a political or economic federation on that continent.

To Consider Arbitration

Are the difficulties less in Europe? Is it more likely? If the Pan-Europe conception seems from this attitude to receive somewhat cavalier treatment, there is no desire for the moment to detract from the possibilities for good which should arise from closer contact among European states, which even the initial activities of the Pan-European movement engender.

Neither is there any wish to decry the remarkable rôle which the young founder and moving genius, Count Richard Courenhove Kalergis, played.

The congress will consider such practical matters as arbitration, the protection of minorities, and free trade, and the decisions will take the form of resolutions published on the last day after the committee's consideration and acceptance by the congress.

Two incidents show that the congress's path is not strewn with roses.

One speaker attacked the peace treaties and was rebuked by the president, with the remark that political and national aspirants being beyond the congress's scope they could not be brought before the delegates.

"Union or Ruin"

The other incident was a petition from a local Austro-German society that the proposed Austro-German union be among the subjects on the congress agenda. The reply of the congress was that its attention was confined to the "general removal of European frontiers through arbitration, a customs union and the protection of minorities." The answer went on to state that the congress was not like the League of Nations, made up of government representatives, but of representatives of private societies, and therefore single territorial questions could not be taken up, but instead their work must be to bring about such an atmosphere in Europe that the solving of such problems would inevitably result.

Count Coudenhove's radicalism exceeded that of his co-workers, even as his enthusiasm obviously inspired them. Instances of this can be found in sentences from his address, such as: "Europe has been a battlefield; it is today an anachronism; tomorrow it will be a federation of states" and "Europe is before the alternative of union or ruin."

Britain Outside Project

Regarding the League of Nations, the Count declared that world problems concern the Pan-European League, and that leagues formed of Pan-European sections are to be welcomed. This raises, however, the question of a possible subdivision of the Geneva organization. This subdivision into political continents might be, at the same time, the means of mapping the route to Geneva, for both the United States and the Soviet union.

Count Coudenhove suggested, as another way of approaching the Pan-Europe idea, might be to follow the example of Pan America and have diplomatic representatives of all European states meet monthly in some capital for discussion of European affairs. He persisted in considering Great Britain as belonging, with the dominions, to a separate political continent, and hence outside Pan-Europe, although Britain's co-operation as far as possible would be most desirable.

He also placed the Soviet Union in the same category. It remains to be seen whether the congress will take the same attitude regarding Britain and Russia.

Austria is the first state to give official approval of the Pan-Europe scheme, since the Chancellor, Dr. Ramek, in his welcoming address signified the accord of his government.

PLEA MADE FOR AUTHORS' RIGHTS

Delegates Adopt Resolutions at International Congress in Warsaw

By Special Cable

WARSAW, Oct. 4—The International Authors' Congress, which has just concluded a three days' session here, on the closing day unanimously adopted the following resolution, proposed by Stanislaus Czosnowski, the Polish delegate, amid great applause:

"The congress expresses its hope that the United States will join the Berne convention as quickly as possible after the completion of certain indispensable changes in the American law on authors' rights. The congress expresses its hope that the noble American people will no longer oppose the extension of the protection of authors' rights on its territory, and thanks Thorwald Solberg, director of the Office of Authors' Rights in Washington, for his endeavors in this direction.

Extension of Rights Urged

"Finally, the congress calls on all states to make separate contracts with the United States until it joins the convention."

An extension of an author's rights to 50 years after his demise was also officially approved by the delegates, all of whom, except the English representative, spoke French.

Germany sent several delegates.

The congress opened in the presence of the President of the Polish Republic, officials of national and municipal governments and representatives of Polish literature, art, social and cultural institutions. George Maillard was chairman of the congress. On the opening evening the delegates were the guests at a reception of Polish authors and artists.

At its final session, the president requested the speakers on the special subjects discussed at the congress to submit a copy of their remarks for publication, and these will be issued in the near future.

Visitors Tour Warsaw

The Congress then considered the reservations made by the different states in acceding to the Berne convention. Denmark declined to agree to the articles touching magazines and periodical publications. France and Tunis made reservations as to applied arts. Great Britain stipulated as to mutuality. Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, Holland, and Sweden also made a new series of reservations.

The President explained that in order to do away with all these reservations all the members must come to an understanding on the questions involved and interpreted differently by the convention and single states. Every delegate then spoke in turn, at the conclusion of which Mr. Czosnowski's resolution regarding the United States was presented and adopted. Upon adjournment, the members repaired to the apartments of the Minister of Justice, where they were received, and in the evening a banquet was held in their honor.

On the following day the visitors made a tour of Warsaw.

GAS AND ELECTRIC EXPANSION

NEW YORK (AP)—Large sums will be spent by the Associated Gas & Electric Company in expanding its properties in New York State, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky, it was revealed in an announcement that its budget for 1926 totals $14,547,500. Of this $6,555,000, had been spent on Aug. 1.

CONVERSATIONS OF STATESMEN ENGAGE GENEVA

Present Time Seen as Inauspicious for Floating German Railway Bonds

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 4—Great interest has been aroused in Geneva by the Chamberlain-Mussolini conversations and in their sequel, the talk between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand in Paris. Sir Austen is regarded as having acted as the intermediary between M. Briand and Benito Mussolini, informing the Italian Premier of the conversations between M. Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann at Geneva, and taking to Paris Signor Mussolini's comments on the Franco-German plan for the settlement of European financial and other difficulties. There are no Italian troops in the Rhineland, and it is believed that Signor Mussolini could not object to the acceleration of the date of the evacuation of the former allied troops, provided Germany is ready to pay a reasonable price for it.

But unfortunately none of the statesmen concerned can alter the fact that this is a most inauspicious time for floating the German railway bonds. The agent-general of reparations payments, S. Parker Gilbert, holds this view which is not due to his interest in America's prior claim to reparations, since the transfer committee supports his opinion that such step would upset the whole basis of the Dawes plan, one of the main objects of which is to assure currency stability in Germany.

Plan at Present Impossible

It is believed here, therefore, that it is impossible for the moment to carry out the Briand-Stresemann plan for placing a large sum of ready money at the disposal of France in return for the evacuation of the occupied areas. It is recognized by economic experts here that it is not the fault of America or lack of good will on its part to assist in the reconstruction of Europe, and it is considered that it would be deplorable if it were suggested in responsible quarters that America was obstructing the return of Europe to settled conditions by refusing to find the money for floating the German railway bonds, although it is true the money could be found only in New York for such a purpose.

PLACE FOR BOTH STREET CAR AND BUS IS DEFINED

Each Supplements Other, Says American Electric Railway Speaker

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4 (Special)—Wholesale tearing up of electric car tracks and substitution of motor-busses would be utter folly, in the opinion of Frank R. Coates of New York, president of the American Electric Railway Association, in annual session here this week. Initial registration indicates an attendance of 8000 railway men at the convention, which is giving especial consideration to the motorbus problem, and to traffic congestion.

"There is no evidence," Mr. Coates declared, "that dense traffic can be handled efficiently other than by electric cars on rails. There is also a place for the bus.

"As we all know today we are engaged in giving transportation. Our facilities are broader than when we gave simply electric railway transportation. Within the past few years a new tool has been added to our methods of serving the public. That is the bus. It is an elastic accessory which readily lends itself to momentary adjustment and is an exceptionally valuable adjunct when co-ordinated with the electric railway.

Cars for Mass Transportation

"It is our duty in the community we serve to keep hammering away at the future neccesity for electric tracks to handle mass transportation in our larger cities. If we do not, we are failing in our duty to our companies and to the public at large.

"There are electric railways which from an economic standpoint should never have been built. There are lines in our municipal groups which are unprofitable owing to sparsely settled territory served. There are communities not of sufficient size to warrant the laying of tracks and the building of overhead construction. In all these cases the bus will admirably care for the transportation needs."

A special committee headed by R. F. Carbutt of New York reported the electric railway making progress in restabilizing the industry. The report said:

"Although the competition from the private automobile continues to be a major problem of the industry, this

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

SURVEY OF ROADSIDE STANDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY STATE

Farmers' Complaints of Unfair Competition and Consumers' Reports of Exorbitant Prices Prompts Investigation Upon Which Regulations May Be Based

Methods of selling fruit and vegetables from roadside stands, both by farmers who market their produce and others who buy for resale, will be investigated by the division of markets of the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture. This decision was made by Frederick V. Waugh, the new head of the division, in response to numerous complaints of practices which have grown up under the rapid development of the roadside stand business. The business has already grown to enormous size in the State, and especialily at this season, the volume of business runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars each week.

The bad practices which have been complained of are of two types. The farmers who sell their own produce and that of their neighbors complain of the disadvantage they are laboring under because of the fact that other stands have been erected along the principal highways from which the fruit and vegetables are resold, after being purchased in the cities at commission houses. They are or may be several days old.

The farmers say that the public has a right to expect fresh fruit and vegetables at roadside stands and that when they get some stale produce palmed off on them it is to the discredit of the whole roadside-stand system of selling.

Along with these natural complaints from the men who are producing the fruit and vegetables on their own farms, come complaints from consumers concerning prices charged at the roadside stands, both by the farmers and their competitors. These complaints are not so likely to come to the Department of Agriculture, but they are numerous. The feeling that many of the roadside stand owners are taking advantage of the situation and charging unwarranted prices is becoming stronger this fall than in any previous year, in the opinion of men wholly outside the Department of Agriculture.

The interest of the Department of Agriculture is largely in bettering the condition of the farmers who run roadside stands, but the survey which the division of markets is to make will bring to light some pertinent facts on the price situation. Mr. Waugh intends first of all to find out how many roadside stands there are in the State selling fruit and vegetables and to determine their ownership.

The questionnaire which he will furnish his investigators will ask for information as to whether the owner sells only produce which is raised on his own place, whether he buys any from outside in addition to his own produce, and, if so, how much he buys, or whether all produce offered for sale is bought from some source or other.

So far as is practical an attempt

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 8)

Further Prosperity Forecast by Nation's Leading Bankers

Delegates to American Bankers' Association Agree That Business Is on Sound Footing

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 4 (Special)—Confidence as to the substantial character of present prosperity in the United States and the prospects for its continuing is expressed on all sides among the thousands of bankers gathering here for the fifty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association.

The delegates are from banks in close touch with business interests in large and small cities throughout the United States representative of farming, industrial and commercial activities of all kinds and their composite views constitute a comprehensive panorama of the state of the nation's business. The following statements were obtained from leading bank officers from various parts of the country:

Oscar Wells, president American Bankers' Association, president First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.: Some surprise is perhaps felt that business activity in the United States is continuing at so prosperous a level for so long a time. General business opinion of the early part of the year expected contraction of a more or less serious sort before the end of 1926 and even the most optimistic did not expect this year to surpass 1923 in the volume and vigor of its business activity. Today, however, the consensus seems to be that business will continue at a satisfactory rate throughout the rest of 1926 and that when the records for the twelve-month are completed it will outrank even the record year, 1925, and stand as the most prosperous in the nation's history.

M. A. Traylor, first vice-president American Bankers' Association, president of First National Bank, Chicago: As far as our information goes, business in the Chicago territory is continuing to run in satisfactory volume. Forward orders are not large, but current demands are sufficient to keep equipment and labor well employed. There is some complaint of the keenness of competition, with its resultant narrowing of profits. Customer borrowing from Chicago banks is substantially larger than at this time last year.

Tax Reduction Helped

T. R. Preston, second vice-president American Bankers' Association, president Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.: General business for 1926 will likely exceed in volume the year 1925, which was one of the most prosperous this country has ever known. Crops are good; manufacturing industries are in good shape, some of them running full capacity; labor is adequately employed, at high wages; merchants are having record business; credit facilities are ample for every legitimate purpose; over-production, which seems likely in some lines, may cause a fall in prices; railroads were never more prosperous than they are now and never rendered better service to the public.

Francis H. Sisson, president trust company division, American Bankers' Association, vice-president Guaranty Trust Company, New York: With the opening of the autumn season and the appearance of the usual signs of business revival, the outlook for a continuance of high activity during the remaining months of the year becomes more definite.

Grant McPherrin, president State Bank division, American Bankers' Association, president Central State Bank, Des Moines, Ia.: In my opinion it has been years since we have entered the fall season under such encouraging circumstances as exist today, particularly in Iowa. Agriculture, which has been on a down grade for the past two years, gives evidence of improvement. Prices on farm products are very satisfactory and, dispite the disparagement advocated by selfish-minded politicians, farmers as a rule are encouraged.

Thomas F. Wallace, president savings bank division, American Bankers' Association, treasurer

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Letter Is Written 3500 Feet in Air

Mayor Nichols Thanked by Buffalo Air Board for His Encouragement

With his typewriter held on his knees in the open cockpit of an airplane traveling high in the air, at a speed approximately 90 miles an hour, H. Ralph Badger, vice-chairman of the Buffalo Air Board, wrote a letter to Mayor Nichols, expressing the appreciation of the Buffalo business men for their entertainment while in Boston last week.

The letter, given out by Mayor Nichols today, is as follows:

En Flight
Boston, Mass., to Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 29, 1926, 9:17 a. m.

My dear Mayor Nichols:

I don't know how we can adequately express to you our deep feeling of appreciation and gratitude for your kind thoughtfulness and courtesy in tendering us the dinner last evening and in your presence there.

We shall take along with us to New York, and a great deal farther, the message you spoke to us in this Fifth Airways Conference of the present series. And now, while we are still under the jurisdiction of you as the Chief Magistrate of this great city of Boston—even though the altimeter reads 3500 feet as I write this—may I remind you of our conversation at the table that I am sure, before your present term is concluded, you will be considering a whole new world of administration, that above as well as in your city.

Cordially,
H. Ralph Badger,
Vice-Chairman, Buffalo Air Board.

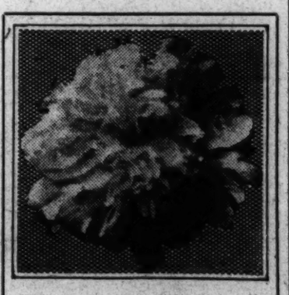
BOSTON TO HAVE MUSIC CONTESTS

State contests in music for students will be conducted in Boston by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the winners to participate in an interstate students' contest to be held in connection with the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia the first week in November. Massachusetts state contestants in all departments except those of organ are to compete at Steinert Hall on the morning of Oct. 13. The organ contest is to be held at Jordan Hall Oct. 14 at 11 a. m.

Mrs. Mary G. Reed, president of the state federation, is in general charge of the contest, assisted by Mrs. Lester Bartlett, chairman of students' contests and Mrs. Janie Gordon Weltman, chairman of junior contests.

AUSTRALIAN DEBATERS DUE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (Special Correspondence) — The debating team of the University of Australia will open its tour of this country against Leland Stanford debaters Oct. 13.



Three Acres (and more) of Peonies

MRS. FUNK's Peony Farm in the heart of Illinois is a beauty spot well known to fanciers of this perennial. A description of this farm with a little secret here and there how Mrs. Funk has brought it to its present state of success will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR
Women's Enterprises Page

FIVE-DAY WEEK MADE NEW GOAL OF UNION LABOR

American Federation Chief Says 40 Hours Without Pay Loss Is in Sight

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—Committed to the five-day week as the next major forward step for "the highest paid workers in the world," executive officers of the American Federation of Labor turned, in the opening sessions of the Federation's forty-sixth annual convention, to a multitude of problems centered on the welfare of American labor.

Eleventh-hour agreements between groups widely separated on several vexatious questions opened a fair prospect for the two weeks' assemblage bringing forth the prediction of prominent leaders that the entire time probably would be devoted to deliberations upon constructive policies bearing directly upon the immediate program of the organization.

Division of sentiment in the preliminary gatherings last week on the question of relations with the Mexican Federation of Labor were bridged by an informal agreement between representatives of a majority of the convention voting strength to accept without debate the recommendations of the executive council on Mexican relations for the coming year.

Calls It Sound Policy

The five-day week of 40 hours was defined as a cardinal point in the federation's "policy of constructive progress," by William Green, president, after the final pre-convention gathering of the executive council.

Although it was a mere coincidence that the announcment came in the city to which Henry Ford last week declared the five-day week the operative wage base for thousands of workers, Mr. Green alluded to the Ford program as a sign of the times. The automobile industry was mentioned as only now ready for the shorter schedule. Other fields ripe for the step, in the view of Mr. Green, are the building trades, mining industry and needle crafts.

"The five-day week seems inevitable in American labor," Mr. Green said, "for the simple reason that it is economically sound and profitable. It is profitable for the worker and for the employer, and has been tremendously successful in the numerous crafts in which it is already partially effective.

Says Production Increased

"We have consistently maintained that hours must be reduced in direct proportion to increased productivity in industry. Productivity has increased in unbelievable bounds.

"We do not, of course, want shorter hours at the expense of wages. But we know this need not be, for production increases with the shorter week.

"The shorter schedule is necessary because of the strain under which workers are placed in modern industry. High-pressure production and the physical demands of modern industry are such that only with the shorter period can we attain notable progress in mechanical production."

Three fraternal delegates from the Mexican Federation of Labor were among a score of representatives of foreign labor organizations who received credentials as guests of the American federation for the convention. Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Canada were the other nations represented. The Mexican delegation was headed by Ricardo Trevino, secretary-general of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

PRESIDENT AND WIFE AT MASONIC SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—President and Mrs. Coolidge were guests of honor at open-air divine services conducted here yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of he District of Columbia. The exercises which the President has attended annually, were held at Temple Heights, in the Mount Pleasant section.

The Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered the sermon, in which he developed the theme that a nation to be great "must be built on a foundation of faith, hope and love of God."

SILK FIRM BUYS PUPILS' DESIGNS

Three Students at School of Fine Arts and Crafts Win in Competition

Pursuing something of the technique employed by Ralph Barton, Neysa McMein and others a year or so ago when they designed silks which were to emphasize an American decorative note in silk manufacture, three students at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts in Newbury Street have learned that their modern textile designs, submitted in a competition held last spring at the school, have been purchased by the Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers of this country.

Two of the successful contestants, Miss Katherine McLane of Honolulu and Miss Violet Jameson of Milford, are seniors, and Miss Mollie Bennett of Lynn is a junior.

Originality of Treatment

Miss McLane's design is a conventionalized one, in black and gold, of city houses and trees. It borrows its theme, perhaps, from the "New York" print which was introduced in company with the other silk designs which appeared a year ago and made it for the first time apparent that the ingredients of contemporary life, its architectural as well as its scenic and decorative aspects, were useful as the stuff of designs for fabric. But Miss McLane's print borrows nothing from anyone for its charm and grace, its originality of treatment and beautiful use of color.

Miss Jamieson's print is an Oriental arrangement of reds, black and grays, with an eastern placement of the planes of light and shadow and a feeling for the modernized treatment of silk traditions of many centuries in the Orient.

Its Background the Sea

For the so-called "Submarine" of Miss Bennett has been chosen the world of the sea. Soft lilac and ashen green and silver gray are the colors. The design is what the name implies, a gentle and merry vision of the realm of the sea, with fish placidly existing in their mysterious element, with curious bubbles and the striated currents that make the sea, according to the tales of divers, far more fascinating as a place of adventure than ever the land above could be.

The three designs have been bought outright by the manufacturers and doubtless will presently take their places among those in silks whose fashions have sought to take an ancient fabric and place upon it modern interpretations to make it useful and amusing in the contemporary scene.

CREDIT ANALYSIS COURSE OFFERED

The Evening School of Commerce and Finance at Northeastern University is to open a course in credit analysis on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5. This course has been primarily designed for those employed in banks, financial houses, credit departments and with accounting organizations and who desire to become better acquainted with the interpretation of financial statements.

The course will meet for a period of 17 weeks, each Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 p. m. Men and women are admitted to the classes. All sessions will be held at the university headquarters, 316 Huntington Avenue. Charles C. Kimball of the credit department of the Merchants National Bank, Boston, will have charge of the course.

GIRL RESERVE CLUB ADVISORS TO STUDY

Advisors of Girl Reserve clubs conducted by the Boston Y. W. C. A. in churches, schools, and community centers, will be enrolled in a training course beginning next Thursday in the building at 37½ Beacon Street. This will terminate in an adult guidance council on Nov. 6 and 7, to which about 80 Girl Reserve leaders will come from many parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, general director of Community Service of Boston, is to speak on vocational education and guidance. The winter season of club activities of the Boston Y. W. C. A. is to begin with a "fall frolic" at the Blue Triangle, 97 Huntington Avenue, Monday evening.

ALL READY FOR CELEBRATION

Final arrangements for the formal opening tomorrow of Massachusetts Avenue's "Great White Way," will be held at a mass meeting in the Hotel Colonial this evening at 7:30 o'clock, Joseph H. Brennan, president of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association announced today.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of the Bank Officers Association of the City of Boston, entertainment, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Entertainment, Boston Y. W. C. A., 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Address, "Issues of the Campaign," by David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, auspices of Women's City Club of Boston, Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.

Mass meeting, Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, Hotel Colonial, 7:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free tour, Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 4.

Address, "A Day in Court," by Thomas H. Dowd, judge in the Municipal Court, Advertising Club of Boston, luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:20.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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???

(1) What is the difference between an amateur and a professional? —*What They Are Saying*

(2) Does an amateur descend socially in turning professional? —*Press of the World*

(3) How are Americans treated in France? —*Sundial*

(4) How may one get rid of the hoarding habit? —*Household Page*

(5) How does G. B. Shaw leave a room? —*The Home Forum*

(6) What per cent of London's shops remain open on Sunday? —*Editorial Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

WOMEN'S FAIR BREAKS RECORD

Attendance Exceeds 85,000 With Exhibits and Program More Varied

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—More than 85,000 persons visited the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Astor Hotel, officials said. This is the highest figure reached by the exposition, now in its fifth year. While the expositon has usually been valued chiefly as the show palace of women who have done things in the business and professional world, the distinctively "home" woman, this year, found in many sections a helpful stimulus to her activities.

Cooking, for instance, had a prestige that no other art or calling enjoyed. There was a prize of $1000 worth of electrical equipment. Elsewhere at the exhibit the homemaker learned that a high education in pastry making is available to anyone. A school in pastry making gave out this information in an appetizing manner in one of the booths. The opportunity of going to candy school, too, had its inducements, as another display proved.

For the woman interested in the greater efficiency of modern dyes, the exhibit of the Bradford Dyeing Association had a decided attraction. The association, through the presence of Mrs. M. F. Dayton, assistant to the president of the company, showed how, with the best dyes, brightly colored garments can be boiled for 30 minutes without fading.

An exhibit showing how the work of 13 dyeing companies was tested by the National Better Business Bureau has been emphasizing the advantage of choosing properly dyed materials. Shoppers are urged to look for the label of a dyeing association that is reliable, and to cooperate in making fast colors universal by returning goods to the dealer when it fades.

Display of gas and electric equipment proved interesting. One of the large electric companies offered a prize of a sewing machine to the woman who could make the most attractive holiday gift within an hour. Advice about where to go to learn dressmaking and millinery was available in other parts of the exposition and the finished products of these professions were displayed every evening in a fashion revue.

Attention was called to a mistake when it was said in the Monitor that the work being done in the pine tree cabin school near Penland, in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina, was under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This work, it was added, is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO-TO-GULF WATERWAY URGED

Lakes-Mississippi Link Seen as National Benefit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Declaring that improvement of the Illinois waterway as a means of completing a water outlet from the Great Lakes to the sea, via the Mississippi River, is of vast benefit to the entire nation and thus is not a project of local concern, Martin B. Madden (R.), of Chicago, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, told 2000 waterway enthusiasts in a meeting here that this projected aid to transportation "would be one more evidence of the desire of Congress to add to the economic advantages of those engaged in agriculture by affording cheaper facilities for the transportation of the products of the soil."

He made this statement at a banquet given in his honor by leaders who are promoting early deepening and completion of existing routes between Chicago and the Mississippi River and he pointed out some of the material benefits such a route would be to agriculture and industry in the broad central plains and in the South.

In response to statements of some lake transportation interests that they are losing millions of dollars annually because the level of the Great Lakes is being lowered through diversion of water down the Chicago Sanitary District Canal, Mr. Madden recalled that Chicago has long been ready to build, at its own expense, compensating works, and to restore, maintain, and regulate these levels. He described reasons why he believes that waterway and railroad interests throughout the nation can work in harmony to the mutual advantage of themselves and of the public.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Anna M. Christian, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Sarah A. Hendrickson, Albany, N. Y.
V. Carl Hendrickson, Albany, N. Y.
Fred W. Hendrickson, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Paul Roosevelt Smith, San Diego, Calif.
Paul Roosevelt Smith, San Diego, Calif.
Calif.
Mrs. Mary Bryan Binns, Derby, Eng.
Mrs. Emma Moss Collins, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Clara W. Bent Mickle, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth V. Dorry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Augusta H. Jones, Omaha, Neb.
F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Ernestine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Josephine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Emily A. Johnson, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Mina F. Hamlin, Mansfield, O.
Fred F. Woolley, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Cora Mead Corey, Albany, N. Y.

If You Want to Make Grape Jelly, Listen In and Hear 'Aunt Sammy'

This New Partner of "Uncle Sam" Will Radiocast Recipes, Menus and Give Other Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—What women talk about over the back fence or sitting on their porches, or when they meet on the way to market—or what the Department of Agriculture thinks they talk about while thus engaged—is going to be put on the radio. The person who learned all about the gossipy subjects while acting as sleuth for the department, is dubbed "Aunt Sammy," and she is going to radiocast the news from 30 stations.

The Government has had considerable luck in utilizing "Uncle Sam" for propaganda purposes and it now proposes to exploit "Aunt Sammy" to get word to the 5,000,000 women of the country. The department in effect says: "Come, let's get together over the radio for a cosy chat with 'Aunt Sammy.' She has a lot of things she can tell you about cooking your food and buying your clothes. Really it will be more worth your while than going to see the fashion show."

"Where did she get her information?" asks a woman.

"She has had special training in home economics and spends a great deal of time in the Bureau of Home Economics, where she can gather the latest facts about food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, household economics, and equipment," the department answers. She also includes in her programs attractive color schemes for the living room and becoming lines and colors for the stout and the thin."

The program for the Housekeepers' Chat has three divisions of five minutes each: "Back Yard Gossip," "Questions Women Are Asking;" and "What Shall We Have for Dinner?"

"Back Yard Gossip" includes informal discussions of the home, food and nutrition, health, clothing, gardening and social diversions.

"Questions Women Are Asking" are answered during the second five minutes of the housekeepers' program.

The last five minutes of the program are concerned with that familiar problem, "What Shall We Have for Dinner?" Seasonable, well-balanced, easily prepared and inexpensive menus will be radiocast. If the baby cries while a menu is being received or the turnips boil over causing the housewife to miss part of a recipe, she can get a mimeographed copy from the radiocasting station.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers; moderate south to east winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by showers; moderate south and southeast winds, increasing.

Northern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday warmer, followed by showers in the interior; moderate southeast and south winds, increasing.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Occasional showers the first half of the week and again toward the end; temperatures will be near normal in the middle Atlantic states and normal or below in New England.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	56	Memphis	74
Atlantic Ctiy	70	Montreal	52
Boston	57	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	72	New Orleans	78
Calgary	32	New York	66
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	74	Pittsburgh	70
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	52	San Francisco	60
Galveston	82	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	62
Helena	44	Seattle	72
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	76
Kansas City	56	Washington	68
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:53 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:14 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:52 p. m.

Personal Greeting Cards

for Christmas and the New Year

Engraved with your name to match sentiment.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ORDER NOW

Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 68

Engraving Dept.

57-61 Franklin St.

Near Washington Street, Boston

CITY TAXPAYERS SETTING RECORD

Gain of $6,829,389.18 Shown to Date With Total of $42,675,454.22 Paid

All records for a corresponding time of year in the collection of taxes due the city of Boston are being surpassed by payments to George H. Johnson, city tax collector.

Mr. Johnson through the Mayor, reported today that the tax payments to the close of business on Saturday amounted to $42,675,454.42 as compared with receipts of taxes of the same period in 1925 of $35,846,065.24 thus making a net increase of tax payments of $6,829,389.18 for this year.

The total receipts for Oct. 2, were $23,192,137.09 as compared with $20,112,324.46 collected on the corresponding date of last year.

Total Taxes $60,358,145.82

The total amount of real estate and personal property taxes due this year as estimated by the board of assessors is $60,358,145.82. Of this amount the assessors have returned to Mr. Johnson a record of $54,960,245.28 as the estimated amount of real-estate taxes for the year which are to be collected. The assessors have sent bills to taxpayers amounting in all to $5,397,900.54 on personal property.

Last week's record payment of taxes was largely due to the fact that the city's tax rate has been raised this year by $5.10 over what it was last year and also because the assessors sent out their annual tax bills about one month earlier this year.

Interest Now Charged

Taxes were due until Saturday, Oct. 2, wthout interest being charged by the collector. Starting today all tax bills will be collected with 6 per cent interest computed from Sept. 1, the tax bills having been sent to the taxpayers on Sept. 1.

After Nov. 15, next, all tax bills for amounts of money in excess of $200 will be added to by an 8 per cent interest charge for arrearage rating from Sept. 15.

The assessors announced that taxpayers who wish to claim any abatement from the amount of the valuations set on their properties by the assessors on the grounds of overvaluation may reserve their rights by paying the face of the tax bills they have received under protest thereby avoiding the collection of interest. The bills protested should be plainly so marked. When the taxpayer has reserved his rights of protest, when he pays his tax bill, he will later receive from the tax collector a rebate should the assessors grant his protest.

B. & M. TAXES SAID TO HAVE DECREASED

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4 (Special)—Tax assessments on the Boston & Maine Railroad system have decreased in New Hampshire 22 per cent since 1912, whereas other assessments on property in general have increased 143 per cent since 1910, according to a statement by the State Tax Commission. The commission issued this statement as bearing on the recent petition and suit of the railroad for a tax abatement.

"The amount of taxes paid by property locally assessed has increased from $5,250,240 in 1910 to $16,543,489 in 1926, an increase of 213 per cent. The tax assessed on the property of the Boston & Maine system has increased from $664,389.28 to $963,532.49, an increase of 48 per cent. The taxes assessed on other steam railways have increased from $67,778.62 to $123,485.36, an increase of 63 per cent; and the taxes assessed telephone, telegraph, express and car companies, have increased from $40,363.67 to $246,285.61, an increase of 515 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD PLANNED

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A new international highway connecting Manitoba and Minnesota may be built in the near future. A large delegation comprised of representatives of the districts affected, both in Manitoba and the State of Minnesota, waited upon the provincial government with a request that the necessary expenditure be authorized. The delegation was received by the Hon. A. Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, who said that he personally favored the construction of the road and promised to use his influence toward that end with the other members of the provincial cabinet. The proposed road would run southward, through Piney, Man., to Roseau, Minn.

ST PAUL'S LOADINGS

St. Paul handled 174,762 revenue freight cars in the first 23 days of September, compared with 176,079 in the like period of last year.

B.U. THE COLLEGE OF B.U. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

EVERETT W. LORD, Dean

Evening Classes Open to All Register This Week

B. B. 8810—525 Boylston St., Boston

Announcing

the opening of

NEW BANKING ROOMS at Twenty-Four School Street

(Second Floor)

October 4, 1926

To the more than twenty thousand shareholders to whose co-operation the present prosperity of our bank is largely due, and to others interested, a cordial invitation to visit our new banking rooms is hereby extended.

THE MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF BOSTON

SENSATION CAUSED IN RUSSIA BY ATTACK ON COMMUNIST MAJORITY

Leon Trotzky, Gregory Zinovieff and Other Minority Leaders Come Out Into the Open Against the Policies of the Central Committee

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 4—The internal party controversy has assumed visibly an acuter form as the result of the open appearance of Leon Trotzky, Gregory Zinovieff, Karl Radek, G. Pyatakov and other opposition leaders before a local Communist Party branch in a factory at Aviopribor as assailants of the policy of the Central Committee majority. This was the first public appearance of Trotzky and Zinovieff within many months and the adherents of the majority stigmatize it as an unprecedented breach of party discipline, since the central committee last January adopted a resolution forbidding minority members publicly to express opinions regarding controversial party matters.

While no full report of Trotzky's and Zinovieff's speeches are available, it seems these two leaders praised each other, emphasizing their solidarity in opposing the Central Committee. Trotzky demanded more democracy within the party ranks, attacked the alleged bureaucratism of the party officials, while Zinovieff attacked the economic policies which dominated the group, declaring that large sums of money could be taken from the richer peasants and applied to the reconstruction of industry.

Satisfaction of Pravda

Pravda expresses satisfaction that the factory local branch, despite the reputations of Trotzky and Zinovieff, voted against their proposals, 78 to 27. The Moscow Communist Party committee publishes a very sharp resolution against the Opposition, saying partly: "The Moscow committee recently encountered unprecedented facts and disintegrating activities of the opposition groups collected around bankrupt political leaders. The facts of the distribution of illegal literature, which can scarcely be distinguished from Menshevik literature; illegal meetings and even illegal collection of membership dues, show that the Opposition leaders in their methods of struggle have gone beyond all bounds permissible by the party. Covering themselves with hypocritical phrases about unity, these leaders have clearly revealed their policy as a policy of breakup.

Styled Crime Against Party

"The Moscow committee considers the actual preparation for a breakup and the attempts to disturb the regular work of the party by the little group of opposition leaders, as a direct crime against the party. The Moscow committee urges the party central committee to call to order its members who violate the will of the party."

For several days, the newspapers printed the names of Communists expelled from the party for "factional activity." The spokesmen of the majority emphasize the former differences of opinions among the present opposition leaders, and a booklet by Leo Kameneff who now, with Zinovieff, sides with Trotzky, attacking Trotzkyism and written two years ago is being widely sold.

Hitherto the tactics of the opposition seemed to consist of surreptitious underground work including the circulation of literature criticizing the Central Committee majority. The recent open speeches of Trotzky and Zinovieff represent an unprecedented and bold challenge of the authority of the party organization, and may herald the beginning of a decisive settlement of issues which the opposition has raised.

Many Prominent Communists Expelled or Degraded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Times, under the heading, "Red Purge in Russia," prints a dispatch from its Riga correspondent which says: "Besides the old guard Communist, Smirnoff, the members expelled or degraded during the past few days for 'conspiring to undermine the authority of the Central Committee, circulating confidential documents, organizing meetings of conspirators and secretly printing and publishing seditious pamphlets' include more or less prominent Communists, Balashoff, Altaieff, Guevitch, Minkoff, Kotoff and Galensky.

"The Moscow press reports that the progress of elimination is particularly successful in Moscow, Kharkoff, Odessa, Kieff and Turkmanistan. Prominent leaders of opposition, such as Zinovieff, Trotsky, Kamenoff and Mme. Krupskaya (Lenin's widow), although degraded, still remain within the party, but are closely watched by the Ogpu or Tcheka. Great nervousness and mutual suspicion prevail among the leaders, who look forward to the conference on Oct. 25 with ill-disguised anxiety."

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Sentry Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. $2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

By Telephone

BOSTON to CHICAGO

$3.95

FAST SERVICE

¶ Rates from Boston to other points outside New England have been substantially reduced. For example, new rates to the following points are:

Detroit	$2.85
Cleveland	2.65
Indianapolis	3.70
Minneapolis	5.00
Milwaukee	4.00
Cincinnati	3.30

¶ The rates quoted above are day rates for station-to-station calls, and for an initial period of three minutes.

¶ Night station-to-station rates (between 8:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M.) are approximately one-half the day rates.

¶ A station-to-station call is a call for a distant telephone by its number—not for a particular person.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

HOTEL OVERBUILDING WARNING IS SOUNDED

Chicago Convention Re-elects T. D. Green of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A plea that "every reasonable means be adopted to prevent overbuilding of hotels," was made in a resolution adopted here at the annual convention of the American Hotel Association of United States and Canada. Indiscriminate closing of public highways by detour signs was deplored.

A stand was taken against the Pullman surcharges. The practice of granting a bonus to persons or organizations for directing business to hotels was disapproved, in a resolution. Establishment of a hotel course at a university was announced and tentative arrangements were made by a convention of caterers to start a school for cooks.

CHICAGO (AP)—Specialized university courses in hotel management and ownership were suggested by the American Hotel Association members as a means of increasing culture and education in the ranks of the association.

Thomas D. Green of New York was unanimously re-elected president, and other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Eric V. Hauser of Portland, Ore., David B. Mulligen of Montreal, Charles E. Young of St. Augustine, Fla., H. William Klare of Detroit, and Arthur Race of Boston; Frank Bering of Chicago, secretary, and Samuel P. Leeds, treasurer, of Atlantic City.

MUSIC

Beniamino Gigli

Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, opened the Boston musical season with a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Rosa Low, soprano, and Vito Carnevali, accompanist.

Mr. Gigli sang arias from Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," Massenet's "Werther," and Reyer's "Sigurd"; songs by Martini, Mozart, Mascagni, Rachmaninoff, Donaudy and Carnevali; and he added, in response to vigorous applause, numerous items. The audience, which was large for the date, vigorously approved the operatic selections, and in particular, among the extra numbers, the reflections of Verdi's Duke on feminine instability and the unhappy ruminations of Puccini's artist in the last act of "Tosca."

Mr. Gigli might be regarded as the present-day prototype of the operatic tenor. The chief differences between him and the rest are that he has a better voice and more sense of humor than most. His humor, it is true, sometimes approaches music hall methods in its manifestations, but at least it leaves one with the feeling that he takes less seriously than some the sobs which seem indispensable to the expression of Italianate musical emotion. This, however, does not prevent him from overemphasizing a tinge of sadness, as in the Donizetti aria, "Una Furtiva Lagrima," nor from appealing frankly, in the traditional lyric stage manner, for the tenor's reward for long-held and perfervid high notes. But when Mr. Gigli is not forcing his voice or forgetting that he is not on the stage, he can give pleasure with his expert use of a beautiful voice. Of the arias of yesterday, that of Werther was best done, with its effect of sincere emotion unmarred by non-musical methods. Such songs as Martini's "Plaisir d'amour" suffered from sentimentalization, but Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night" and Donaudy's "Vaghissima sembianza" were done with restraint.

Miss Low fulfilled her thankless task well enough to win good measure of appreciation from her audience. She has a light soprano voice which one felt might have sounded much better with freer tone production. She was perhaps not well advised in undertaking Louise's aria, "Depuis le Jour," which is somewhat beyond her vocal and dramatic powers, but she restored the balance to some extent by her singing of a group of songs. Mr. Carnevali was a faithful and discreet accompanist.

L. A. S.

RECITALS SCHEDULED BY EMERSON FACULTY

The program for the twenty-seventh annual artist recital course, under the direction of Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of Emerson College, has just been announced. The recitals are to be presented in Huntington Chambers Hall at the college beginning on the evening of Oct. 13. This year the series will be devoted to classic and modern literature. The program for the course will be as follows:

Oct. 13, "The Gipsy Trail," by Henry Housam, Joseph Edward Connor; Oct. 20, "The Goose Hangs High," by Lewis A. Beach, Mary Sheppard Dowling; Oct. 27, "Richard III," Henry Lawrence Southwick; Nov. 3, "The Master Builder," by Henrik Ibsen, Agnes Knox Black; Nov. 10, "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Edmond Rostand, Edward Abner Thompson; Nov. 7, "Macbeth," Jessie Eldridge Southwick.

EASTERN STAR CLUB TO MEET

A busy season with many interesting speakers and events has been planned by the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, which will hold its opening meeting of the season on Friday afternoon, Oct. 8, in the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Ellen Perry, president of the club, will preside at the meeting. Following a reception to new members the General and State Federation reports will be read and a musical program and a reader will provide entertainment.

AMERICA SHOWN AT CROSSROADS

Stock Exchange Head Says War Advanced Financial Position 50 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"America is at the crossroads of a momentous change in her economic policies and interests," E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, declared at the opening conference of the New York University Forum on International Finance here. Mr. Simmons spoke on "America's Outlook on International Finance."

"America's great internal task of colonization and development is by no means finished," he said, "nor will it probably be for yet some generations. Nevertheless the United States is once again facing outward."

The United States, he declared, would inevitably have become a great creditor nation, but the practical effects of the war have been to force within a brief period an economic development which under other circumstances might well have required a half century or more.

Mr. Simmons declared that the war had furnished proof of the permanent character of America's modern financial system of credit, and of the entire present system of private capitalism. The practical task now summoning bankers and business men, he said, is to effect a closer partnership between modern capitalism and the continued discoveries of modern science.

Mr. Simmons declared the actual and potential need of capital was probably greater today than ever before and urged that both London and New York and other leading financial centers, should work in closer partnership than ever.

BIBLE SCHOOLS INCREASE

FARGO, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—One hundred and eighty-five daily vacation Bible schools were held in North Dakota during the last season, according to C. A. Armstrong, State superintendent of the North Dakota Council of Religious Education. This represents an increase of 38 over the number conducted in the summer of 1925.

Mrs. Roberts relies on Bell's Seasoning

When she has a fine turkey, a nice roasting chicken, or a leg of lamb—

Mrs. Roberts always serves it up in great style with a tasty stuffing. She's known as a wonderful cook!

Maybe you know her secret—Bell's Seasoning, that good old-fashioned spiced seasoning your mother used to use! If your grocer does not carry it, send your name, address and dealer's name with ten cents for a package. Write to The Wm. G. Bell Co., Boston, Mass.

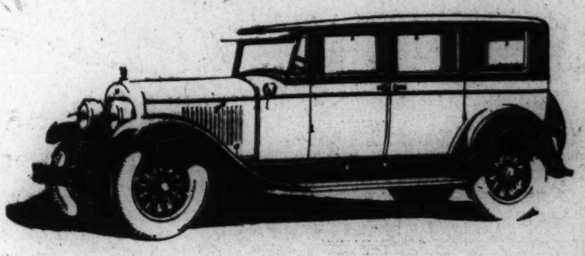
Practically Unlimited Choice of Body and Color is Now Available to Cadillac Buyers

The new line of Cadillac cars offers not only the finest automobiles that Cadillac has ever built—but adds the unprecedented advantages of choice of 50 Body Styles and Types and 500 Color and Upholstery Combinations.

This means that practically every Cadillac buyer can have the particular kind of a car he wants.

Cadillac's success in applying the idea of individualizing the motor car, to its entire production, is certain to result in far-reaching changes in the way in which people buy fine cars.

The Cadillac buyer now personally selects the exterior color and the interior upholstery for his car; and he selects the body style and type he wants from among a range of models so great as to assure him complete satisfaction even in minor details.



NEW 90 DEGREE

CADILLAC

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

EXPERTS STUDY USING OF GAS

Nations Employing It in War Would Be Put Outside Pale of Civilization

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 4—A plan to solve one of the chief obstacles to an agreement on the disarmament problem—chemical warfare—has been devised by the military and technical experts of the preparatory disarmament commission. The problem is not unlike that raised by aerial warfare, how to prevent nations from adapting industries which normally are used in economic development to the deadliest of all destructive purposes. The experts on the aerial committee are still debating how to draw the line between commercial and military aviation, or in other words, how to prevent a new competition in armaments springing up under the apparently innocent design of extending and perfecting commercial aircraft, which can rapidly be converted to military purposes. They have not yet solved this problem, which is of the highest importance from the viewpoint of disarmament, since if wars occur in the future they are likely to be carried out largely from the air.

The plan for checking chemical warfare is based on the belief that excellent as the idea may be that nations should bind themselves not to use poisonous gases, this convention would not be kept in war time. It has therefore been suggested that if any country should break its pledge not to adapt chemical and dye factories to destructive purposes, it should immediately be put outside the pale of civilized nations by a general interdict against it, which would at the same time place at the disposal of the country thus attacked all the resources of chemical warfare which other nations possess.

This, it is hoped, would not only be an effective lesson to the country employing chemical warfare, but it would prevent any country using such barbarous methods, in the knowledge that it would provoke such general hostility. Whatever may be said of this plan from a moral viewpoint which would appear to be an extreme application of evil for evil, it is, nevertheless, believed such sanctions against an offender would prove an effective barrier against the use of poisonous gases.

By the end of the last war more than 50 per cent of the shells fired, apart from instruments for the dissemination of gases, contained noxious chemical mixtures, so the problem of preventing chemical warfare, if a war should unhappily occur again, is one of the most serious problems in the limitation of armaments.

CLARITY ASKED FOR IN SCHOOL BUDGETS

Statistics Are Too Involved, Association Says

NEW YORK—The Public Education Association has sent out a plea for a more lucid budget next fall from the Board of Education in place of what the association describes as a "staggering series of nearly 250 statistical tables."

The proposed report should include comparisons of the increase or decrease in appropriations made for specific departments of the public school system, it is urged. Emphasis should be laid on the changes in conditions that make it necessary to apportion the city funds in a new way, according to the association.

"There is need, in short," it advises, "for a descriptive and interpretive budget report, designed for the average citizen, as a supplement to the present technical volume prepared for the use of experts.

"Such a report was prepared several years ago by the division of research and statistics of the board of education. It was comprehensive, systematic and, above all, readable. We, therefore, repeat our plea for a similar pamphlet to be prepared for next fall and to be revised thereafter from year to year."

BROOKLYN CHAMBER OPENS EXPOSITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Exposition has opened at the Grand Central Palace for two weeks. This is the first time the exposition has been held in New York City, and a welcome was extended by William L. DeBosst, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, at the formal opening.

Eighty-five exhibitors are represented in this industrial exposition. The most prominent are the Brooklyn Edison Company, whose line of booths at one end of the palace are fitted to represent an entire house electrically equipped, and the combined gas companies of Brooklyn, whose displays occupy a line of booths at the other end of the hall. The Coney Island Chamber of Commerce exhibits a bit of boardwalk in miniature, showing some of the new hotels and buildings that a renovated Coney Island has contributed to the sky line of Brooklyn.

A placard on the wall at the exit shows the value of the products manufactured in Brooklyn during the year 1925 to be $1,080,000,000.

The exhibitions are representative of the industrial progress of this city, which ranks fourth of all the communities in the United States, industrially, according to Ralph Jonas, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

WOMEN PROVE ABLE BANKERS

Survey of Country's Financial Houses Shows Them Filling Important Berths

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 — The woman who adds up the stubs in her checkbook, together with the amounts of her deposits, and has a pleasant feeling of gratification that the total represents the balance in the bank upon which she can draw, is fast vanishing, along with her sister who thinks that so long as she has blank checks in her book she can continue to draw upon the bank regardless of the figures of the balance to her account.

An Active Woman Banker

Witzel Photo

GRACE S. STOERMER

Director, Women's Banking Department, Bank of Italy, Los Angeles.

Representatives of 2300 women executives in United States banks who are attending the convention of the Association of Bank Women here are responsible for the assertion that women are taking their places as responsible factors in the financial world just as they are looming up in industrial and commercial fields.

A glance at the list of women attending the convention shows the position which women are taking within banks as presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, cashiers and heads of departments. There are women directors of service and savings departments and special representatives of new business departments, as well as the more usual listings as heads of women's departments, directors of home service, home economics or income management divisions.

Some of the Leaders

Miss Mary Pickford and Miss Norma Talmadge, both directors in the Federal Trust and Savings Bank, Hollywood, appear on the list of honor guests at the annual dinner of bank women, along with Oscar Wells, president of the American Bankers' Association; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court.

The attitude of the women toward their work is shown by the topics which they are discussing. They are looking into the possibilities for the woman banker as a teacher in the field of economics and school savings, debating whether the state laws governing the status of women impede her in handling her own financial affairs and discussing the problems involved in loaning the bank's money. A luncheon conference is to be given over to a discussion of the means by which the women's department may be made the source of contact for all the bank departments.

The term "women's department" is a misnomer, declared one prominent woman executive attending the convention. Women actually function through the entire bank in many instances, although in some institutions the women's division still survives as a bank within a bank.

Some of the Factors

Two New York women bankers assert that they do more business with men than with women and that they feel no handicap. They are "just bankers" they say, and the fact that they are experts on women's affairs does not interfere with their general usefulness in the bank any more than an authority on foreign exchange is prevented from doing other banking work.

Three factors have contributed to the advance of women in the financial world, the women say. First is the fact that women have more money of their own to handle now than ever before because they are experiencing their new-found freedom in lines of remunerative occupation hitherto more or less closed to them. Second, the laws which in many states prevented women from handling their own money, owning their own property or entering into financial obligations on their own behalf are loosening their hold, and along with political liberty women now have more financial liberty. Third, the World War, with its tremendous liberty loan drives, revealed the fact that financial ability is possessed by many women as well as by many men.

Women are proving that familiarity with financial affairs was all they needed to step out of the class of the ignorant, declare the bank women, and now they are coming to the fore even in such a conservative profession as banking.

Ohio is regarded as a banner State and the middle West is considered the most liberal section of the country in according women an equal footing with men in banks, while the East, where banking was first started, is yielding more slowly but nevertheless as surely to the steady advance of the women.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONGRESS IN SESSION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Church of England Congress met at Southport today for an inspirational rather than a discussional conference. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Liverpool, Lichfield, Carlisle, Manchester, Chester and Ripon participated in the proceedings.

The Rev. W. Russell Maltby, president of the Wesleyan Conference, addresses the church congress on Friday on "Evangelism and the New Approach to Unity."

TORONTO NEEDS $500,000

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—An intensive drive is to be made in Toronto by the Federation of Community Service to raise $500,000 for the 41 federated charities it represents. Important extensions of work especially in the fields of family welfare and dependent children have led the organization to place their object at $500,000. An organization of volunteer workers comprising prominent citizens, members of service clubs, active figures in churches, social service heads, and others has been completed to undertake a campaign for this sum during the last week of October.

JEWS SHOW PATRIOTISM

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thousands of Jews from many parts of the country paid an eloquent tribute to the land of their birth or adoption in a patriotic demonstration in the auditorium at the sesquicentennial exposition. Under the auspices of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, prominent Jews as well as Gentiles assembled to commemorate the part played by Jews in America's development.

ITALY AND YEMEN ENTER INTO PACT

By Wireless

ROME, Oct. 4—The text of the economic agreement concluded between Italy and the Yemen has been published here. Italy recognizes the absolute independence of the Yemen and undertakes not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. Italy further promises supplies of various kinds to the Iman of Yahya for economic purposes.

The validity of the treaty, which crowns the patient efforts of the last three years on the part of the Italian colonial authorities, is fixed for 10 years.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS ON IN PALESTINE

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4—In the campaign now proceeding for the municipal elections, the first since the British occupied Palestine, leading Arab families are sponsoring their own members as candidates for polling at the end of December in Jerusalem and other cities

One of the candidates is Musa Kazim Alhusheini, the Turkish Mayor who gave up the key of Jerusalem to the British troops entering the Holy City in December, 1918. Many parties will contest the elections for offices in Telaviv, the Jewish municipality.

GETS AUSTRALIAN CONTRACTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation has just announced that its subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Corporation, through its associated company in Australia, has closed an important contract with the Australian Government for a carrier telephone system. This system, when completed, will provide the equivalent of three additional telephone circuits between Sydney and Brisbane, Grafton, Newcastle, West Maitland, Tamworth and Armidale.

PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE, LEADING BANKERS PREDICT

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Minneapolis: Optimism is the key note of the present, and prosperity for the balance of the year 1926 would seem assured. However, there are not wanting signs that indicate that in some lines at least this seeming prosperity is artificial and that in others the high point of prosperity has already passed.

Further Progress

W. C. Wilkinson, president National Bank Division, American Bankers' Association, president Merchants and Farmers National Bank Charlotte, N. C.: In my judgment the country as a whole has never been at any time in the past as prosperous as it is today. Of course, this prosperity is not uniform, as some of our industries are lagging behind, notably the farming and textile industries.

Alex Dunbar, president Clearing House Section, American Bankers' Association, vice-president and cashier, Bank of Pittsburgh: The Pittsburgh district is happy and prosperous, with the single exception of the soft coal industry.

C. A. Hinsch, president Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, former president, American Bankers' Association: The outlook is certainly most encouraging. Nearly every line of endeavor seems to be moving along in a satisfactory manner. The volume is large and the margins very close, but substantial profits are being realized in every line where management is efficient.

William E. Knox, president Bowery Savings Bank, New York, former president American Bankers' Association: Prosperity has become such a commonplace in the United States that I wonder if we all appreciate it. I am confident we can look forward to active business this fall and holiday season with a good start into next year.

F. O. Watts, president First National Bank in St. Louis, former president American Bankers' Association: The general business and financial situation in this country is in a remarkably healthy condition, and it is questionable whether at this time of the year a more wholesome condition has prevailed for many years.

Thomas B. McAdams, executive manager State-Planters Bank & Trust Company, Richmond, Va., former president American Bankers' Association: The purchasing power of the farmer is expected to be above the average for the past few seasons. The cotton mill situation seems somewhat more stable than for several months past, and with labor fully employed a normal fall retail and jobbing business is looked for.

Warning Is Sounded

R. S. Hawes, vice-president, First National Bank in St. Louis, former president, American Bankers' Association: It is doubtful if there has ever been a time when wealth in a nation has been so widely distributed and when the standard of living of the people at large was so high as that which now prevails in the United States. This is due to our great natural resources, to the efficiency of our business organization and labor, to the enterprise of our business executives and to the combination of world conditions of which we have been able to take advantage.

J. F. Sartor, president, Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles: "There is little doubt that business throughout the country is very satisfactory and will continue at a high level during the balance of this year. With due care, such unfavorable factors as appear may be successfully discounted with little effect upon business other than moderate readjustment. But if during the coming months we forget the lessons we have learned in the past, overoptimism may lead to reaction.

M. A. Graettinger, secretary Illinois Bankers Association: A survey just gathered by the Illinois Bankers' Association shows that the excessive rains throughout the State have caused an ebb in the tide of optimism that had prevailed until now. In some sections the small grains had been harvested up to 70 per cent before the bad weather set in, but generally the feeling is that there will be a considerable loss, ranging anywhere from 15 to 50 per cent. Industrially the State is in excellent shape.

Haynes McFadden, secretary Georgia Bankers' Association: Bumper crops either have been or are in process of being harvested in Georgia and the cash out-turn will be the greatest that the State has realized for the past five years or more.

James D. Hoge, vice-chairman of the board, Dexter Horton National Bank, Seattle, Wash.: The whole Pacific Northwest has shared very generously in the remarkable prosperity which the people of the United States have enjoyed in 1926.

R. C. Stephenson, president St. Joseph Loan and Trust Company, South Bend, Ind.: Business conditions have been quite satisfactory throughout the Central States during 1926 and there has been unusual activity among the manufacturers who have found a ready sale for output.

Word From Pacific

Lucius Teter, president Chicago Trust Company: My feeling is that the business outlook is very favorable, always bearing in mind that in a country as large as ours some businesses are apt to be having a hard time and some sections of the country are apt to have unfavorable crop conditions. Of course this is true now. One or two of our industries are still struggling to get onto a profitable basis, and the crop conditions in certain of our territory is not as favorable as we should like, but on the whole, there will be a good crop and we are going into the fall and winter with every prospect of good trade. If the elections prove a continuation of a conservative Government in the United States, and I believe they will, the prospects for continued good business are favorable.

AMERICAN TARIFF BARRIER TO CANADA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Rev. Frederick W. Norwood, City Temple minister, referring in the Daily Chronicle today to his recent visit to Canada and the United States, says:

"Canada and the United States might co-operate with advantage in various ways. For example, the Eastern Maritime Provinces of Canada realize that there are few facilities for transporting special products (chiefly perishable goods) to Europe. Their natural markets lie south, in the great eastern cities of the United States, but the tariff barrier prevents the exploitation of these markets. Some day, in their mutual interests, the two countries will probably join in breaking these barriers down."

Dog Show Opens Doors to "Rags"

Noted "War Hound" Gets Bid From Brooklyn—He Scents Another Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Be it ever so pedigreed, Brooklyn's canine aristocracy is destined to sit back on its haunches and look on, when the Brooklyn Dog Show opens at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, with First Division Rags as its chief attraction.

First Division Rags, it may be remembered, had a war record that few pups could claim, with four chevrons to back it up, but his family tree was nothing to bark about. So Rags was barred from the Long Island Kennel Club's dog show in Brooklyn a year ago. To Rags it didn't matter. His division loved him anyway. And that, after all, was Rag's idea of something worth while. As champion mascot of the whole division, he had followed the different units into battle, remaining impartial in his friendships for the soldiers. He loved them all, and each and every one of them loved him—so much so that they arranged his passage to America after the war and he is now "at home" in Major Raymond W. Hardenbergh's kitchen at Governor's Island.

But to a world that looked upon that experience with the Long Island Kennel Club a year ago as Rag's Waterloo, let it be known that this participator in many winning battles of the Meuse-Argonne is scenting victory again. By special invitation he has been asked to grace the Brooklyn Dog Show with his presence. His sponsors have not tried to force his entry. Neither has Rags whined for admittance. He has been invited, regardless of a doubtful lineage, and his appearance is hoped for and expected on Saturday, Oct. 9, when the Brooklyn Dog Show opens.

Some folks see a blue ribbon ahead for Rags for his brilliant war record. Others think he ought to win a red one or perhaps a white one, for his loyalty to the First Division. But his buddies know that all that is an old story to Rags, who bore all three of those colors in his heart long ago when he went "over the top" for Old Glory.

Phonographs—Radio sales, enormous as they are, apparently have not affected the sale of phonographs. Talking machine companies announce satisfactory increases in American sales and exports.

REICH RECOVERY BASED ON PEACE

German Foreign Minister Says League of Nations Exercises Great Influence

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 4 — Dr. Gustav Stresemann's speech at the convention of the German People's Party at Cologne on Saturday has attracted considerable attention here, since it is his first big speech in Germany after it became a member of the League of Nations.

"No matter what personal views one might hold regarding the League of Nations," he said, "one cannot deny its reality. The League is an international forum which alone by its mere existence exercises a great influence."

Referring to the Franco-German negotiations, Dr. Stresemann declared that the rapprochement between Germany and France was a preliminary condition to the rapprochement of European nations. "Of one thing I am convinced," he added, "that the new Germany and its recovery can only be based on peace."

Dr. Stresemann also expressed the hope that the United States would support the policy outlined in his discussion with M. Briand at Theoiry. Regarding Raymond Poincaré's reply to his allusion to the war-guilt question, Dr. Stresemann declared that Germany was willing at any time to put itself at the disposal of an impartial court.

Referring to the new international situation created by Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, he described the further occupation of the Rhinelands as an anomaly. The latter half of his speech he dealt with inner political problems and turned against those who clung to the past instead of looking into the future.

COLONEL JACKSON TO RESIGN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—Col. Francis Stanley Jackson has intimated his intention of resigning the chairmanship of the Conservative party organization, which he has held for three years. He is mentioned for the Governorship of Bengal, in succession to Lord Lytton whose term in this influential post expires next year.

NIAGARA FALLS
Excursion
$10 Round Trip Fare $10
Saturday, October 9
Tickets good only on Special Coach Train leaving South Station, Boston, 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Niagara Falls 5:00 P. M. Sunday, arriving in Boston early Monday morning.
ALL DAY SUNDAY AT NIAGARA
Number of Tickets Limited—Purchase in advance
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

Cyclone Fence

Individual patterns in wrought iron and wire. Write for complete information and new catalog.
CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY
Waukegan, Ill.
© C. F. Co., 1926

LANE BRYANT'S
25th Anniversary Sale
An event of great importance to every stout woman. Our Twenty-Fifth Anniversary. Celebrated by offering you most unusual values in all departments. Slenderizing apparel of the latest Fall and Winter mode.
Watch Newspapers for Our Sale Announcements
LANE BRYANT—NEW YORK, BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE

Ask the Waiter for
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

NEW YORK—CONN.
Harmony and joy reflected in colors.
Have your home beautified at reasonable prices.
WALTER OLSEN
Painter and Decorator
1 E. 101st Street, New York City
Tel. Atwater 3905
22-24 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. Greenwich 1691

A Logical Development
from the old Pilgrim benches are the Danersk Ives and Barlow couches with wings of curly maple, comfortable spring seats and luxurious over-stuffed backs.
For, in building Danersk Furniture, we catch all the valued details of fine old pieces and make them live again in furniture so beautifully joined, so carefully proportioned, yet so modestly priced, that it is worthy of a place in any home where objects of good taste are treasured.
In our own New England workshops, the most skilled of Scotch and English craftsmen give to each piece of Danersk Furniture that individual care which is necessary to achieve perfection of detail.
DANERSK FURNITURE
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
383 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Hollywood
Unsuspected curves of beauty revealed by comfort arch of Glove-Grip
THE Arnold Glove-Grip arch encourages all the natural movements of your foot. It gives you a new feeling of flexible freedom. But, besides comfort, this arch design makes beauty. It closely follows the natural lines of your foot, and brings out the trim, smooth curve around your arch that so definitely proclaims true smartness and style. Perfect comfort insured by Combination Measurements.
Try on one of our new models. Let the mirror show you how well your foot can look. All styles. For both men and women.
Write us for the name of the Arnold Glove-Grip dealer nearest you. M. N. Arnold Shoe Company, North Abington, Mass.
ARNOLD
GLOVE-GRIP
SHOES
Most styles $10 $12

The Book of Books
The Bible
We have it in 90 languages
Send for Catalog or call at the
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Come to
Hotel Carlton
San Francisco's *newest* hotel
1075 SUTTER ST.
SAN FRANCISCO—CALIFORNIA

FIRST PRESENTATION OF
"Sole Mio"
Jean Patou's Sports Frock
which lends the lustre of the sun to Fashion's path
A morning in the Coin des Sports of Jean Patou is decidedly *the* place to go. From the Coin comes "Sole Mio" in sun tones and black. Three materials as well as three colors . . . thistledown sweater, skirt of crepella, borders of orange and black silk crepe.
In Patou's new manner, he decides to be whole-hearted, so the skirt is knife-and-box pleated all the way around!
The Reproductions, $49.50
Combinations of kashmir jersey with wool or silk crepe. Tones of brown, of green, of rust.
English Sports Shop, First Floor, Old Building
John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

SILK MILLS AT WORCESTER RECEIVE CHARTER FROM STATE

Insurance, Banking, Restaurants and Amusements Also Represented on List of Projected Enterprises in the State

Issuance of charters of incorporation to the following new Massachusetts companies is announced by Frederic W. Cook:

Worcester Silk Mills Corporation, Worcester; rubber, cotton, wool, silk, flax; capital, $250,000 and 5000 no par value shares; incorporators, Eric Muelberger, Point Pleasant, N. J., and Harlan T. Pierpont, and Rufus S. Frost, both of Worcester.

Richard D. Canty Company, Boston, wearing apparel; capital $25,000; incorporators, Richard D. Canty and Anna C. Canty, both of Milton; and James E. Lawless, Newtonville.

Loan and Discount Corporation, Boston; loans; capital, $100,000; incorporators, George W. Ham Jr., Milton; Walter A. Hodgman and Maud Gregory, both of Melrose.

Horace S. Lowell, Incorporated, Boston; bakers' supplies and food products; capital, $100,000 and 1000 no par value shares; incorporators, Horace S. Lowell, Lexington; Myer Wolf, Brookline; Curtis L. Varner, Cambridge; William H. Chase, Winthrop, and Harold E. Mellon, Wollaston.

Dwight R. Woodford Company, Inc., Boston; insurance; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Dwight R. Woodford, Winchester, and Merle G. Summers and M. Kathleen Criggs, both of Cambridge.

Pollard Company, Inc., Lowell; lunch business; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Wilson H. Pollard, R. Arthur Pollard, Orville B. Pollard and Joseph E. Carroll, all of Lowell.

Park Theater Company of Waterbury, Boston; chief office outside state in Waterbury, Conn.; theaters; capital, $50,000; incorporators, B. A. Curzon and Benjamin Rosenthal, both of Boston, and M. K. O'Connor of Somerville.

Northeastern Security Realty and Finance Corporation, Boston; real estate; capital, 500 no par value shares; incorporators, Samuel Savage, Boston; Robert A. Redlich, Roxbury, and J. Haskell Weiner, Revere.

McLane's Tire Shop, Inc., Fall River; tires and other automobile accessories; capital, 150 no par value shares; incorporators, Nelson Pierce James, Edwin I. James and Edwina J. Newcomb, all of Newtonville.

Magnolia Land Associates, Inc., Gloucester; real estate; capital, $200,000; incorporators, N. Carleton Phillips, William G. Brown Jr., both of Gloucester; Henry D. Schmidt of Newton, and five others.

57 Scollay Square, Inc., Boston; real estate; capital, 600 no par value shares; incorporators, Edith J. Alley, Everett; Margaret F. Boyle, Mattapan, and B. Bessie Stone, Roxbury.

Arcadian Hotel Corporation, Inc., Brockton; chief office outside state, in Westerly, R. I., general hotel business; capital, $200,000; incorporators, Charles H. Whipple, Norwood, R. I.; Richard D. Tillotson, Stonington, Conn., and George A. Morse, Brockton.

Airport Development Company, Boston; operating airports; capital, 1000 no par value shares; incorporators, Raymond P. Baldwin, Concord; Warren D. Arnold, Brookline, and Francis X. Daly, Roxbury.

Sheffield Silver Black Fox Company, Florence; fox farms; capital, $40,000; incorporators, Raymond H. Learned, French Lick, Ind.; Charles A. Sheffield, Northampton, and Wilfred H. Learned, Florence.

Suffolk Oil Company, Boston; petroleum and products; capital, 1000 no par value shares; incorporators, Charles S. Wing, Newton; Raymond P. Baldwin, Concord, and Francis X. Daly, Roxbury.

Nu Way Oil Heating Company, Boston; oil burning equipment; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Edward J. Dowd, Brookline; Francis D. Kirby, Chestnut Hill, and Lucille P. Herlihy, Newtonville.

Insurance Finance Corporation, Boston; insurance agent; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Harry N. Guterman and Abraham S. Guterman, both of Roxbury; Abner Cohan, Newton, and Sidney B. Rogal, Brookline.

Hiawatha Hotel, Inc., Acton; principal office outside state in York, Me.; hotels; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Thomas M. Nichols and Thomas J. Nichols, both of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Wallace I. Lamson, Acton, and Earl C. W. Lamson, Waltham.

Endurance Manufacturing Company, Inc., Boston; construction and contracting business, and dealing in gasoline and other oils; capital, $105,000; incorporators, William Grozier, Joseph J. Lane, and C. G. Olivier, all of Boston.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PREPARE CAMPAIGN

Governor Fuller and Senator Butler to Address Club

Alvan T. Fuller, gubernatorial candidate for re-election, and William M. Butler, candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, are to be guests of honor and speakers at the October luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, with which it is to open its winter series of monthly luncheons. This will be given at the Copley-Plaza on Monday, Oct. 18.

Beginning Oct. 21 the political department of the club will open an intensive campaign to last until the polls are closed on election day. The club doors at 46 Beacon Street will be open to the public for political information and Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr. will be at the clubhouse with a corps of assistants from Monday until Friday of each week. The club house will be open on election night for radio returns.

On Oct. 21 at 11 a.m. there will be a political rally, "Why Vote for William M. Butler," with Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, chairman of the women's division of the Republican state committee, as speaker. Arthur K. Reading, Republican candidate for Attorney-General, will speak on the "Crime Wave." There will be also community singing.

Club night will be observed on Oct. 27 with Mrs. Andrew J. George opening her current events course on "What Happened in Geneva in September." Thursday, Oct. 28, at 11 a. m. Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer will speak on the November election from a national standpoint. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for Massachusetts, also will speak. He will talk on the referenda on the ballot, the amendment to the State Constitution, and the veterans' preference bill.

CLUB WOMEN PLAN FOR HYANNIS MEETING

Club women of Massachusetts are to meet in Hyannis on Oct. 20, for the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Attention will be given chiefly to proceedings of the biennial meeting of the General Federation at Atlantic City in May, the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation at Swampscott last spring and of the New England conference of state federations to be held at Whitefield, N. H., next week.

Dr. Daniel S. Marsh, the new president of Boston University, is to speak at the afternoon sesssion on "Education That Transfigures the Commonplace." Formation of a women's orchestra is in contemplation by the federation. It already has a choral society. With the latter, a well-balanced orchestra and a soloist it is looking forward to conducting a music festival sometime in the not too distant future.

LAWRENCE READY FOR POLICE MEETING

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—The Massachusetts Police Association convention will take place in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. Lawrence entertained the delegates attending the convention 11 years ago.

There are 298 delegates eligible to attend the convention, and in addition to the regular delegates arrangements have been made to entertain police officials and officers throughout the State. A complimentary banquet will be given in the Armory on Wednesday evening and the program includes a sight-seeing tour Thursday morning.

PUBLICITY PLAN CALLED A SUCCESS

Berkshire Hills Advertising Brought 5306 Replies

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—Berkshire Hills publicity, carried out during the past summer months with advertising in 22 newspapers and 15 magazines, has proved its worth, according to the results of a questionnaire sent out to hotel men and boarding house keepers in the hills. The experiment is admittedly open to improvement, and the first year's work has disclosed certain weaknesses, but at the same time has developed an educational factor whose benefit can be realized in the coming year's campaign.

To the question, "How has your business compared with that of 1925?" sent out to hotels and boarding houses, 42 reported an increase, 18 reported no change and 18 reported a loss. On the question of the success of the conference, 66 said yes, nine said no and 10 were undecided. A total of 75 were in favor of the conference plan being continued, six were opposed and four undecided.

The advertising brought in a total of 5306 replies, coming from 38 states, Germany, Africa and Japan, at a cost of 26 cents each as compared with the $1 cost reported by the Maine bureau for 1925. A large amount of advertising literature was distributed by the conference.

AIR MAIL ROUTE MAY BE SHIFTED

Hartford to New York Change Is Contemplated

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4—A new survey, which may result in shifting the air mail route from Hartford to New York, north of its present course along the shore from Bridgeport to New Rochelle, N. Y., so that planes will pass over Waterbury and Danbury, will probably be made within the next few weeks.

The present Boston-New York mail planes, operated by the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., on leaving Hartford fly a course so they hit the shore line in the vicinity of Bridgeport and then follow the shore until over the northern part of New Rochelle.

The more northerly route has been advocated because of the better visibility offered flyers away from the seashore and its fogs.

SECRETARY OF PEACE IN CABINET FAVORED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—Appointment of a "Secretary of Peace" in the President's Cabinet was urged yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams, in his sermon in Trinity Church. He urged conversion of the receipts from the United States war loans to an educational fund, "to educate not only our young people but also the young people of other countries by providing them with extension college opportunities.

"Why not appoint a secretary of peace to be admitted to the President's Cabinet and under his guidance use our navies to take around the world business and professional men of our country to carry new ideals to all nations?" he asked.

LOWELL ELECTRIC STOCK INCREASED

The Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities has authorized the issuance by the Lowell Electric Light Corporation of 12,881 shares of additional capital stock of a par of $25 to be sold at $47.50. The proceeds of $611,847.50 are to be used to retire the total promissory notes outstanding Dec. 31, 1926, and the balance to be applied solely to expenditures for improvements made subsequent to Dec. 31 of this year.

The company petitioned for right to issue 17,175 shares of new stock, the proceeds from which would amount to $815,812.50. The commission, however, in its order states, "We feel that the issue at this time of so large a number of shares, considering the amount of the outstanding notes and also of the balance remaining from the previous issue of stock, is unnecessary." The company had outstanding notes on Dec. 31 last year amounting to $200,000, and estimates that its notes on Dec. 31 this year will approximate $550,000.

Three-Day Program to Honor Anniversary of Railroad

First Railroad in the United States, the One That Carried the Granite for Bunker Hill Monument, Has Unique History

The memorial bowlder and tablet to mark the site at East Milton of the first railroad in the United States, over which was carried the stone for the erecting of Bunker Hill Monument, and all details of the three-day program which will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Granite Railway are in readiness here for the celebration, which opens on Sunday with special services in all the churches. The town of Milton has set aside three days for specific community reminiscence of the events surrounding an event which was to become epochal in the transportation history of the Nation, and during those days, in varied manner, all honor will be paid to the men who thus devised a means of conveyance for the granite which was to be used all over the country, by officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the city of Quincy, and this town.

On Sunday all the churches of the town will set aside portions of their morning services to commemoration of the event, and clergymen have planned sermons which will bring afresh to the attention of their parishes the historic relationship of the event to the subsequent development not only of the immediate neighborhood but of the country as a whole.

Sunday evening, in the First Congregational Church which is served by the Rev. Warren P. Landers, chairman of the celebration committee, Miss Virginia Tanner, well known as an originator of pageants which have celebrated the important centennials and other memorable years in New England history, will discuss "The Romance of American Transportation." Miss Tanner's discussion will provide the original note for the subsequent celebrations, and on Monday pupils of Milton Academy and the public schools will continue to deal with the topic in their own way at special exercises in all the grades.

On Tuesday, at 10 a. m. in East Milton Square Governor Fuller, A. T. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Henry M. Faxon of the present Granite Railway Company will share in the community exercises. Governor Fuller will bring the greetings of the Commonwealth and speak of the part had in the history of transportation in the United States by the railway whose size and length, it is true, was later to be dwarfed by great transcontinental railway systems, but whose importance was never to be lost in the chronicle of railway affairs. Perley S. Barbour, Mayor of Quincy, will speak for the adjoining city within whose limits are the great quarries which were to be thus linked with the history of Bunker Hill Monument. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham will speak for the historic interests he represents on the other side of Boston. Music will be under the direction of the American Legion band of Milton.

The memorial tablet, which is set in a bowlder taken from Railway Hill, about a mile and a half distant from the Square in the quarry neighborhood will be unveiled by Mrs. Frances H. Adams, granddaughter of Gridley Bryant, who was the engineer of the railway when it was built 100 years ago.

The railroad itself will have a share in the events. A collection of historic items, old prints, and various matter concerned with the history of transportation will be placed on exhibition in the railroad station from 2 to 3 p. m. on Tuesday. The celebration committee of which Dr. Landers is chairman includes Miss Eleanor P. Martin, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Percy E. Sheldon, and Philip L. Spalding.

It was on Oct. 7, 1826, that the first train was run over the road whose construction had been begun on April 1. Trains now passing through West Quincy and East Milton still run over the same road and the freight trains that ply back and forth between Quincy and the quarries.

The Granite Railroad was the device which was to save an enormous amount of time in construction of Bunker Hill Monument. All stone for the building of the monument was being drawn from the Quincy quarries and it had been a laborious task to place the blocks on wagons, cart them to the Neponset River, transfer them to boats, convey them to Charleston, unload them and transport them to the site of the monument. Men in charge of the construction work began experimenting with the possibility of building a tramway from the quarries to the Neponset River. They had heard of cars running on rails and believed that such an idea could be adapted to the work in hand. Such scepticism as bade them go slow with any such revolutionary measure was soon disposed of and work was begun in April. The bed of the road was constructed of crushed granite to a point below frost line. Stone and iron plates were used for rails. Horses were used to draw the cars for 20 years after the first train was run over the new rails. In 1846 the Old Colony Railroad bought out the Granite Railroad and put into use the first steam trains.

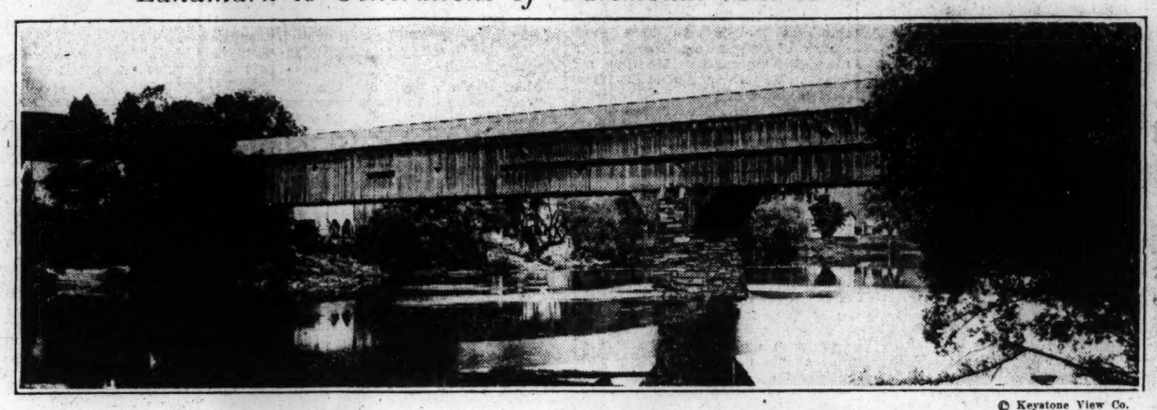
This railroad was the first to receive a charter from the United States. The Pennsylvania obtained a charter in 1823 but it lapsed without a railroad being built until 1826 when it ws renewed but still no railroad was built. The Mohawk & Hudson Railroad began to build in 1830. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was built upon a charter of February, 1827. In the building of the Quincy railroad the builders had the advantage of proximity to the source of crushed stone for ballast. Other railroads were built on whatever kind of ground characterized their vicinity since it was an expensive matter to fetch ballast material from afar, but the ballast material which was to become ideal in modern twentieth century railroad construction was native to the region of that first railroad.

publican town committee for Saugus as the result of the recent primary election. They are Vincent G. Pendleton and Charles M. O'Connor, both of whom are members also of the Democratic town committee.

A single vote was enough to elect each of the men among the 32 seats to be filled on the committee. When the Republicans were preparing their ticket they found only 16 of their intended candidates in town to sign nomination papers. Other names were written on the ballots by the voters to fill the remaining places.

There is nothing to prevent the two Democrats from claiming their places on the committee if they wish. Charles B. Pugsley, secretary of the committee, was informed by the state committee, but the nominees have not yet signified whether they will do so.

Landmark to Generations of Dartmouth Men to Be Preserved



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The Ledyard Bridge, One of the Few Remaining Covered Bridges in New England, Which Hanover, N. H., in Special Town Meeting Has Voted to Repair Rather Than Replace With a Modern Structure. It Has Spanned the Connecticut River for More Than Three-Quarters of a Century.

FALL SESSIONS OF COURT OPEN

Fourteen Judges on Superior Bench; 5 in Municipal Civil Group

Fourteen sessions of the Superior Court opened the Suffolk County fall session today, eight of the sessions on the civil side, three criminal, one jury-waived and two equity. Of these the equity motion session sits day in and day out. The Municipal Civil Court has five sessions under way.

The October sitting, so-called, although it carries on for the rest of the calendar year, was opened in the third session of the Superior Court with prayer, according to custom. Much comment was caused, however, by the fact that but one attorney was present. He is Clarence W. Rowley. In years past the bar enclosure and the spectators' seats were usually crowded with attorneys and laymen.

The Rev. Frank Gerrish Potter of the First Methodist Church, Dorchester, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts, offered prayer. On the bench were Judges Robert F. Raymond, Joseph F. Quinn, Philip J. O'Connell, George A. Flynn and D. F. Dillon.

Judges presiding in the various sessions are: First, Franklin T. Hammond; second, Philip J. O'Connell; third, Joseph F. Quinn; fourth, Winfred H. Whiting; fifth, Robert F. Raymond; sixth, Stanley E. Qua; seventh, George A. Flynn; eighth, David F. Dillon.

Judge Marcus Morton is presiding over the Equity Motion session, Judge Alonzo R. Weed over the Equity Merit session and Judge John D. McLaughlin over the Jury Waived session.

Three sessions of the Superior Criminal Court convened, with the presiding judges as follows: first, Hugo A. Dubuque; second, Frederick W. Fosdick; third, Albert F. Hayden, of the Roxbury District Court.

Five sessions of the Boston Municipal Civil Court are in session. They are, with the presiding judge, as follows: First, Judge James P. Parmenter; second, Joseph Zottoli; third, Thomas H. Dowd; fourth, John Duff; fifth, Wilfred Bolster, chief justice.

WILLIAMS PLANS TO RAISE SALARIES

Loyalty Fund Gift of $10,000 Makes Action Possible

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—An increase in the salaries of associate and assistant professors and instructors of the Williams College faculty has been made possible by a $10,000 gift from the Loyalty Fund, an alumni organization to which all graduates contribute.

The additional salary will be limited to those men who have been connected with Williams for more than one year. The present plans call for the donation of this increase annually for the next five years.

Twelve new scholarships of $500 each are now being held on the campus by students needing support through the activities of the trustees of this fund. Five of these scholarships were a gift of the Williams Club of New York to the fund, three come from individuals, and four from the fund itself. Although these donations were acted upon at a the annual meeting of the board last June, announcement has been withheld until the present.

The chairmanship of the student council was given John L. Rowland of Pasadena, Calif., at a recent meeting of that body. Mr. Rowland, for two years president of his class, is leader of Gargoyle, the senior honorary society of Williams, and a student of high rank. The president of the junior class, George D. Sterling of Chatham Center, N. Y., was named secretary for the coming year.

The honor system committee, governing the regulations of the examination room, chose Deane R. Walker of East Braintree, Mass., chairman, and Harry A. James of New York City, president of the sophomore class, secretary.

LARGE VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE NOTED

Yale Chapel Filled at First Noncompulsory Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—For the first time in 2¼ centuries of history, Yale held the Sunday chapel service yesterday with no student present who did not attend of his own free will. Every seat in Battell Chapel was filled for the matriculation sermon which was delivered by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university.

Meeting what he characterized as "disturbed attitudes toward religion" and a "wave of acute attack upon it," President Angell said that religion in the large, true sense, in which it is to be distinguished from any particular set of dogmas and doctrines, meets as does nothing else one of the great enduring needs of humanity, and "until human nature changes, there seems small reason to look for the disappearance of religion from the world."

Speaking of the decision of the Yale corporation to abandon compulsory attendance at chapel exercises, President Angell said:

"Undoubtedly among the proponents of the change there were not a few who hold all religion in contempt and who looked with acute hostility on the old requirements; and equally, without doubt, many a student found it irritating to be obliged to arise at so early an hour as the week-day service required, and annoying to be obliged by the Sunday service to remain as often in New Haven over the week-end. A few men felt that freedom of conscience was invaded by the regulation. But there were so many obvious benefits, direct and indirect, flowing from the practice, that unless many of the friends and supporters of the Christian religion had been convinced that under modern conditions, the requirement was harmful rather than helpful to the largest and more enduring interest, the shift would probably not have occurred."

CHILDREN'S DAY AT BROCKTON FAIR

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 4—More than 25,000 school children of this city and vicinity attended the opening of Brockton Fair today. For the first time in the history of the fair it will extend over a period of six days. Folk dancing and a pageant occupied the attention of the children during the morning and afternoon. A special sporting program was also presented today. The cattle and commercial and show-horse exhibitions will begin tomorrow.

SHERIFF VOTE RECOUNTED

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 4 (AP)—In line with the demand of Joseph E. Jewett of Vassalboro, defeated Democratic candidate for sheriff of Kennebec County, a recount of the ballots cast in the election of Sept. 13 began today at the State House. On the face of the official returns Henry F. Cummings of Manchester, the Republican candidate was re-elected by 22 votes. Mr. Cummings was removed last May by Governor Brewster for laxity in office.

DEMOCRATS ELECTED TO REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

SAUGUS, Mass., Oct. 4—Two active Democrats have found themselves elected to membership on the Re-

MAYOR TO CONFER ON FIRE HAZARD

Quotes Boston's Figures, Then Sets Conference Date

Mayor Nichols announced today that in connection with Fire Prevention Week, he has addressed a letter to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters and the president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Fire Commissioner, requesting they confer with him on Oct. 9, Fire Prevention Day, upon the formation of plans to reduce the fire hazard and the insurance rates in Boston.

Mr. Nichols said that the per capita cost of running the Boston Fire Department is higher than that of any city in the country, save one. Boston's average loss from fire, the number of fires, and the loss per capita are high.

Recent figures indicate that the average fire loss of the last five-year period is 60 per cent greater than the average for the preceding five-year period. The loss was $5,500,000 in 1925.

SURVEY OF ROADSIDE STANDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

will be made to determine the sources from which such supplies are bought. There is such a wide variation in this practice that it will be quite difficult to draw any but the most general conclusions and to roughly divide the roadside stands into the three classes indicated in the main questions.

The question of prices to be charged at these roadside stands is one of the hardest ones to solve. There are a good many farmers who sell their own produce at a reasonable advance over what they would get if they sold at wholesale in the cities. There are other who charge the full retail price such as is asked in the cities. There are still others who go even further and charge prices considerably in excess of the city prices on the score that their produce is fresh and therefore worth more than similar produce which can be bought in the cities.

It is outside the province of the Department of Agriculture to establish any control over prices to be charged, as that is a competitive marketing question which the sellers and the purchasers will work out for themselves by a natural selective process. If automobile drivers find in actual experience that the roadside stands are charging them more for fruits and vegetables than they can buy equally good fruits and vegetables for in the cities they will stop buying on the road. The department is however, keenly interested in preserving the good name of the farmers for square dealing, both as regards price and as regards quality of products.

A Start Toward Solution

A considerable start has been made in solving the roadside stand problem—both as to price and quality—the Roadside Stand Association started two years ago in Middlesex County. These farmers who operate roadside stands for the sale of their own produce and to some extent to sell the products of their neighbors, have banded themselves together and adopted a standard sign, a large ear of yellow corn, which is displayed over their stands. Each member agrees to keep up certain standards of quality and to charge only reasonable prices. Failure to do so means forfeiture of the right to display the sign.

The only trouble with the association is that it is confined to a few towns, when it should be New England wide. It is of little use to the automobile drivers to know about these signs if there are not enough of them so that fruit and vegetables of association standards can be obtained in any section. Mr. Waugh is in favor of a general extension of the system, provided some adequate means of supervision can be developed. He seeks to lay the foundation for a recommendation as to the future of the association through the survey.

The question of reasonable price is something which the association must decide for itself. The general opinion among the members is that some point between the wholesale price and the retail price which top-notch produce is bringing in the cities is what should be charged by the responsible roadside stands. It will be impossible for the association to fix any price for the sale of products, as the law would forbid it. At the same time it is believed that some system can be worked out of establishing a price in relation to the wholesale and retail prices quoted by public authorities in the markets.

The survey cannot be completed in time to have much effect this year but it is hoped that it will be the means of bringing out the real situation, as it exists all over the State, both as to price and quality. Then if any legislation is needed to assist in clearing up the situation it can be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

BRITISH MINERS ASK QUESTIONS OVER FUNDS

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—According to the Daily Express, there is a feud within the Miners' Federation growing out of money collected in the United States for the striking miners in the British Isles. The newspaper asserts that general surprise was occasioned by the smallness of the response to the official delegates sent to the United States to collect funds and that the reason for the small contributions has now been disclosed in the report of the delegates.

All the money the American unions could spare, says the Daily Express, was collected by an unofficial delegation which visited the United States just before the official representatives went there. These unofficial delegats, it is asserted, among whom were some Communists, carried letters stating that they were authorized to collect funds, but the money they brought home never reached the federation's central fund. Some branches of the federation are now questioning A. J. Cook, general secretary of the federation, as to what has become of the money, says the newspaper.

SOVIET HOISTS FLAG ON WRANGEL ISLAND

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP)—A dispatch to the newspaper Nichi Nichi, from Hakodate, Japan, says the Russian volunteer Fleet Association's ship Stavropol has arrived from Wrangel Island, where it removed the American and British flags and raised the red banner.

Fifty Russian emigrants were placed on the island after a thorough exploration by airplane. It was found that vegetation was scarce. The area of the island was reported as 2925 square miles.

DOCK WORK SUSPENDED

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The work of loading and unloading vessels at the Tilbury Docks was suspended today by the sudden strike of 2000 men. The strikers' grievance is an alleged new regulation by the Port of London Authority that union delegates will not be allowed to enter the docks.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD HELD ESSENTIAL TO PEACE

State Department of Education Works Out New Courses in Geography to Stimulate Child's Interest in World and Its Life

Worked out on the basis that a knowledge of geography is essential to the solution of the problem of world peace, the "Teachers' Manual of Geography," which has just been issued by the Massachusetts Department of Education, and is now being distributed to the teachers of the state, deals with the subject from a social and ethical rather than a merely informational foundation. It is one of a series of manuals issued by the department from time to time.

It was prepared by Miss Louie G. Ramsdell of the State Normal School at Framingham, while the reviewing committee was composed of Leonard O. Packard, instructor in geography at Boston Teachers' College; Charles F. Sinnott, of the State Normal School at Bridgewater; Carlon E. Wheeler, superintendent of schools in Barnstable; John D. Whittier, superintendent of schools in Essex, Hamilton, Lynnfield, Topsfield and Wenham, and Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education for the State Department of Education.

Presenting the general aim of geography study so that, working on whatever detail, the teacher may have always in thought the broad scope of the plan and thus work more constructively, the committee says:

What Geography Really Is

"Geography is a study of the causal relations existing between life on the earth and the earth itself. It should aid the child to understand the geographical influences which have helped to determine the course that human history has taken; it should arouse in him a true sympathy for all peoples and workers so that he will in time become a more intelligent, more sympathetic, more responsible citizen of his town, his country and of the world.

"Surely there has never before been a time in the history of our country when it was so important for the continuance of our prosperity and for the furtherance of friendly relations with foreign powers, that the youth of the United States should understand the various geographic conditions that affect the lives of the other peoples of the world, and that influence our relations with them.

"Of necessity, a course of study in geography for a given grade and for consecutive grades must have as a controlling principle such an arrangement of subject matter that these causal relations may be developed in an order and manner suited to the age and interests of the pupils," the manual goes on to state.

To Make Pupils Observant

"The subject matter should be selected and developed in such a way that the pupils will become increasingly observant of the immediate environment, interested in it, and intelligent concerning it. From this initial understanding of their narrow surroundings, they may then be led to an appreciation of larger and more distant regions, and to a comprehension of the relations that exist between their immediate environment and the larger environment.

"No work has been outlined for the first two years of school life as it was deemed inadvisable to attempt geography study as such before the third grade. The work suggested for the third grade is not of the formal type. In this course of study the work of each grade centers about one or more main topics fitted to the age and intertsts of the children. About these topics are grouped such studies and problems as are directly applicable.

"It is not the purpose of this course to set forth the minimum essentials as has been customary for some time in course planning, but rather to present to the teacher topics covering a somewhat extended field of inquiry under several major headings. As an aid to the teacher many of the topics are starred in the printed manual, indicating that they are intended for investigation by pupils of the class if time permits. It is hoped that the management will assist the teacher in making a wise selection of subject matter in case time does not permit a study of all the topics.

In grade III where the study of geography is taken up informally, the children are expected to learn the points of the compass, wind direction and weather brought by the winds, effects of the change of the season upin the life of children, adults, animals and plants of the neighborhood, and child life among primitive and isolated peoples.

"The points of the compass may be taught by several methods; by observing the shadow of a stake at noon, the place of sunrise and sunset, or the constellations of the Great Bear and Orion, as well as by the pocket compass," it was explained. The first method should be studied first as it will furnish the necessary basis for the third and fourth methods in case the class has sufficient time to study them.

"As soon as the cardinal and semi-cardinal points of the compass have been learned from the shadow cast by a stake at noon, the work of teaching wind direction and weather brought by the winds may be started. This work begins with the weather vane and proceeds to the observation of a flag flying in the breeze and smoke that is rising. A record of wind and weather should be kept for a month.

Experiments to Stimulate Interest

"Simple experiments to stimulate the child's interest in the source of the rain and snow brought by the east, southeast and northeast winds are to be used to show that water is taken up into the air as when water is left standing in a glass on the window sill, with wet shoes, umbrellas, and so on, and to show also that moisture is given off by the air as rain, fog, dew, frost, snow, cloud. A few minutes of observation and conversation from time to time should be used for the development of the topic and each experiment should be associated with its season or time of day.

"The change of season from autumn to winter is to be associated with the later rising and earlier setting of sun, with the more slanting ray of sunlight in the room and the longer shadow of the stake at noon. As the cooler October days come the teacher is to talk with the children about the differences in their living and in their environment as compared with early September days, emphasizing such points about October as the need of a sweater or coat to wear to school, need of heat in the schoolroom and home, departure of the birds, work of squirrels in storing nuts and seed, disappearance of flowers, harvesting of the last crops, preparation of the house for winter, changes in the games of children, and so on. The work is correlated with literature and music including the story of the little Greek shepherd boy, Magnus, who discovered a natural magnet or lodestone.

"Logical development of the plan in the fourth grade carries the children through a study of their home town or city, the reasons for its location, settlement and growth, as well as its relation to surrounding towns, the State and the United States. This leads to world geography as approached through child life.

"In the fifth grade a study is to be made of selected regions of the world which furnish the child food, clothing, fuel and shelter, and a study of nature's greatest wonders, that engage the interest of children, the aim being to better acquaint children with some of the peoples of the world through the study of the raw materials of everyday use, the story of their production, and the regions where they are produced.

"In the sixth and last grade covered by the manual the course is designed to give the child some appreciation of the geographic foundations upon which the development of the European peoples is based. A study is made of European peoples engaged from time to time in discoveries, in colonization and in world trade."

TUFTONIAN EDITOR ELECTED

Lawrence M. Dawson '27, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Tuftonian, the undergraduate and alumni literary magazine of Tufts College; Chandler M. Wright '28, was chosen managing editor; Prof. Charles Gott '11, advisory editor; Roger E. Packard, Louise E. Boyden, Virginia Ramsdell, and John A. Holmes, associate editors; Joseph W. Morton, business manager, and John J. Purcell, advertising manager.

METHODISTS SHOW GROWTH

NEW YORK (AP)—The Methodist Episcopal Church has 672,436 members in foreign fields, and 197,126 baptized children under instruction preparatory to being received into membership, Dr. William B. Tower, recording secretary of the church's foreign missions, reported. This is an increase of 16,607 over last year's figures.

SALE OF CITY'S LAND APPROVED

Arch and Hawley Streets Property Brings in Price of $135,000

The sale of unused lands and buildings owned by Boston and valued at from $600,000 to $1,000,000, as favored by Mayor Nichols and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, received today material aid from the City Council when it approved the order providing for the sale of city property at Arch and Hawley Streets at the upset price of $135,000.

Some weeks ago $116,000 had been offered for the property which the city had bought originally for $135,000, as a site for Police Station 2, which was subsequently erected at Atlantic Avenue and Milk Street. Mr. McGrath's committee refused to sell the property at a loss and the parties desiring the site finally met the city's price.

Among other matters before the Council was the Mayor's order for the approval of the use of $155,000, from the George F. Parkman Fund for the widening and changing of the course of Muddy River through the Fenway, dredging part of the river channel and the "Sunken Garden" to make an artificial lake near the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the alteration of the parkway from Queensberry Street and the Fens into a double-barreled highway.

The council also had before its executive committee Mayor Nichols' order for a transfer of $1200 from the executive contingent fund to the credit of the Fire Department to defray the expenses of re-examination of some 85 firemen who were retired on pensions when they were declared to be incapable of rendering active service. The Boston Finance Commission, in the administration of Mayor Curley, had recommended such a procedure but lack of funds was advanced then as the reason why no action was taken.

Eugene C. Hultman, fire commissioner, reported to Mayor Nichols that he had no funds for the purpose when the Finance Commission renewed its recommendation at this time, Mr. Nichols promptly proposed a transfer.

Proposal by the Mayor that the council approve the appropriation of $10,000 additional for the conduct of public celebrations this year was again up for consideration. At the last meeting this order was refused by the council on the ground that greater economy is necessary on the part of the city in the matter of public celebrations. A vote to reconsider was proposed for today's meeting.

The Board of Street Commissioners also appeared in the council chamber to explain the progress of their $1,000,000 street acceptance and improvement program for this year.

TWO LINERS ARRIVE FROM LIVERPOOL

Two transatlantic passenger vessels arrived in Boston yesterday from Liverpool. They were the White Star Line's steamship Cedric, V. W. Hickson, Royal Naval Reserve, master, completing a fast crossing, and the Leyland Line steamship Winifredian which brought 134 passengers. After debarking a large list of passengers, which included Ernest Bevin, secretary of the British Trade Union, J. Kaylor and Randolph Smith, also representatives of British labor interests, the Cedric cleared from Commonwealth Pier for New York.

Mr. Bevin, who with Messrs. Kaylor and Smith, will conduct a survey of labor activities in the United States on behalf of the British Government, left for Washington from here. The group was met at the pier by a member of the British Consular service here. In addition to a large cabin list the Winifredian carried a large miscellaneous cargo consisting chiefly of Egyptian cotton.

Not a Lake Scene in Maine, But Reservoirs That Supply Boston With Water

BROOKLINE, CHESTNUT HILL AND FISHER HILL BASINS

Surrounded by Beautiful Estates These Bodies of Water Hold Many of the Attributes of a Maine Lake or a Scottish Loch and Their Immediate Environs Constitute a Splendid Parkway That Is Enjoyed Not Only by Residents of Brookline, But by Many Who Come From Distant Points by Automobile to View the Surroundings.

WOMEN TO WELCOME NEW CLUB PRESIDENT

Reception to Be Tendered Mrs. L. F. Muther

The Women's City Club of Boston will tender a reception to Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, its new president, next Friday afternoon and evening in order to give the members an opportunity to meet her. The vice-presidents, Mrs. Philip L. Saltonstall, Miss Harriet Weiler, and Mrs. William S. Parker will receive with her.

The club takes up its year's activities with a full program this month, beginning with a luncheon on Monday to Miss Chrystal Herne, daughter of James A. Herne, the actor, who herself is to appear in Boston during the next two weeks in "Craig's Wife." This play received the Pulitzer prize for 1925-26. On Monday evening David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, will speak on issues of the campaign in Pilgrim Hall. William M. Butler, incumbent in that office and Republican candidate for re-election, is to speak in the same hall on the evening of Oct. 18.

Miss Jeannette Broudy will give a song recital at the clubhouse next Tuesday evening. At a luncheon at the clubhouse next Wednesday, Mrs. William E. Hocking of Shady Hill School, Cambridge, will speak on reading for children. This will include educational reading, fit and unfit, books that enlighten as well as inform, value of "reading" in a child's life, value of poetry to a child and when and how to form the reading habit.

UNION BUILDING URGED IN BOSTON

Labor Organizations Appoint Committee for Survey

A special committee of the Boston Central Labor Union began today investigation of the advisability of the erection in Boston of a building to house offices of the various bodies of organized labor in Greater Boston.

The proposition was brought before the united labor organization yesterday by Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He recalled that the erection of such a building had been practically decided upon in 1914 but that the outbreak of the war in Europe interfered. He said the conditions today for a central labor union headquarters structure are more favorable than they were 12 years ago.

The committee named follows:

E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades Council; Donald H. C. McIntyre, Painters' Union 11; S. J. McBride, Typographical Union 13; P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the C. L. U.; Aaron Velleman, Cigarmakers' Union 97.

Nominations for officers of the Boston Central Labor Union to be elected on the first Sunday in November were made. No contests are expected. The principal nominees are:

For president, Alexander Abrahams; vice-president, Francis L. Fenton, Coal Teamsters' Union 68; secretary-business agent, P. Harry Jennings; reading clerk, John Van Vaerenewyck, president of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary V. Murphy, Municipal Women's Union.

SERVICE CLUB BAZAAR PLANS

Plans are under way for the "Caravan," a bazaar announced to take place at Horticultural Hall on Nov. 16 and 19 for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, the Boston home of the men in the United States service and disabled men under the United States Veterans' Bureau. The event will enlist the services of a large number of prominent women interested in the welfare of the organization. Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Mrs. Barrett Wendell head the committee.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

Salem Andrew Hart, C. S., will lecture at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Oct. 4, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

BROOKLINE STORES WATER FOR BOSTON

Three Reservoir Units Hold Millions of Gallons

Surrounded by many beautiful estates, three of the Metropolitan District reservoirs which supply water to millions may be seen in the accompanying aerial photograph. Two of these bodies of water are in active use, while the third is held in reserve.

The body of water in the center of the photograph is the Brookline reservoir, now in reserve. In the upper left corner is the Chestnut Hill, and the small diamond shaped basin in between the two larger ones, is the Fisher Hill reservoir.

Chestnut Hill reservoir water, which is pumped into the Fisher Hill service basin on its journey cityward, is one of the two main distributing centers in the Metropolitan District system. The one at Spot Pond, covering 308 acres and containing 1,792,000,000 gallons of water, is the larger. Chestnut Hill reservoir covers 122 acres and contains 691,000,000 gallons.

Fisher Hill, with its three acres, is 251 feet above sea level, as compared to the 134 feet of Chestnut Hill. For this reason the Chestnut Hill water is pumped to the higher Fisher Hill service reservoir before being sent out to the 12 tanks, so-called, in different parts of the district. These tanks, some of them as large as an ordinary reservoir, supply their immediate territories.

The water to fill Chestnut Hill reservoir travels about 35 miles from the original sources of the Nashua and North Sudbury Rivers, through aqueducts. The pumping stations on the border of Chestnut Hill reservoir are models of architectural beauty with no indication of the huge, powerful pumps within.

About 27 years ago the large Brookline reservoir was sold by Boston to the village of Brookline, for use as a park and playground center. The reservoir is not adapted for efficient water supply usage, but if any extra amount of water is needed at any emergency, that of the Brookline reservoir can be taken over by the Metropolitan District. At present the water is available for swimming in summer and skating in winter.

The Boston & Worcester Street Railway system has a track along the Brookline reservoir, and many white roads may be seen winding through the large private estates near the water.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW PLANNED BY STATE

Plans for the holding of a New England sportsmen's show in Boston this winter were announced by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association today. The exhibit will be held in the Mechanics Building from Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, inclusive, according to Arthur L. Clark, secretary of the association. Chester I. Campbell of Boston has been chosen manager of the exposition.

ELEVATED PURCHASE HEARING SCHEDULED

A public hearing has been called by a special unpaid commission for Oct. 14 at the State House to consider purchase by the city of Boston of structures of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in this city. The commission was authorized by the last Legislature to study the matter and must report before Dec. 1, 1926.

The resolve recommended purchase by the city, with the Elevated paying 4½ per cent of the cost as annual rental, 1½ per cent to be set aside by the city for ultimate removal of the overhead structures. Another recommendation of the resolve was extension of Washington Street subway north to Sullivan Square.

Members of the special commission are H. C. Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission; T. F. Sullivan, chairman of Transit Department of Boston, and Stanley R. Miller, member of the board of trustees of Boston Elevated Railway Company.

DIRECTOR WRIGHT TALKS TO TEACHERS

One of Series of Institutes Is Held at Westboro

WESTBORO, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools for the Massachusetts Department of Education, spoke on "The Creative Element in Education," before the Teachers' Institute here today. This institute is one of a series being held by the department throughout the State.

The institute was opened by a chorus of pupils from the Westboro Junior High School, directed by Mrs. Frances Andrews, supervisor of music. Carl L. Schrader, director of physical education for the State, gave an exposition of types of work for the several grades. Departmental meetings were addressed by Miss Louise G. Ramsdell of the State Normal School at Framingham on geography in the primary grades; Miss Mary B. Pratt of the State Normal School at Worcester on methods and material in the teaching of history in upper grades; Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education for the state, on improvement of classroom procedure; DeMerritte A. Hiscoe, of the State Normal School at Lowell, on blackboard drawing as an aid to teaching; Miss Ramsdell on geography content and method for grades four to eight.

Roy L. Smith of the State Normal School at North Adams closed the conference with an address on "Teaching the Supreme Art."

TRAVELERS ORGANIZE NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB

Starting with 2000 members, a new Republican club known as the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club of Massachusetts has been organized at the State Committee rooms at 11 Beacon Street. Headquarters were opened in a room adjoining the office of the State Committee. Each member is pledged to obtain four additional names, with the aim of bringing the total to 10,000 before Nov. 2, election day.

Officers are: Charles W. Morrill of Winchester, president; C. William Morrill of Winchester, secretary; Eugene W. Lewis of Melrose, treasurer; Charles W. Barnard of Melrose, William F. Garcelon of Newton, G. A. Libby of Everett, F. S. Moore of Melrose, T. F. Mullen of Melrose, Waldo M. Oakman of Boston, Elisha James of Quincy and W. L. Cummings of Winchester, vice-presidents.

ART SCHOOL ADDS CLASSES IN DESIGN

Textile Patterns and Advertising to Be Stressed

Textile design and advertising design have been added to the curriculum at the Massachusetts School of Art, and classes in those subjects are now being organized among fourth-year students. Royal Bailey Farnum, principal of the school, states that through classes in the first-named subject it is proposed to send out students who have a thorough understanding of what is involved in the problem of the woven fabric, with a practical working knowledge of the actual weaving.

The subject will be studied from the standpoint of New England production. In the class in advertising design it is planned to offer practical problems covering the various reproduction processes. Printing presses and types, as well as line cuts and half-tones, will be used in the development of problems. These will culminate in projects such as a travel tour booklet, or a direct mail advertising pamphlet.

Students are to consider not only the design problem, but the grade and character of stock, material and printing costs, type to be selected, and such other practical aspects as will be met on the outside.

Classes in life modeling for advanced students are being formed under Cyrus E. Dallin. A few outside students, who are competent to do the work, will be considered for this class. Mr. Dallin has recently declined an offer to go to Cleveland, O., in order to remain at the Massachusetts Art School, where his field of work will be considerably enlarged.

NAUTICAL SCHOOLSHIP TO HOLD GRADUATION

At the graduation of about 25 cadets from the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, on board that vessel, at its berth at the North End Park, at 11 a. m. tomorrow, prizes will be awarded to the honor students, in behalf of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Victor M. Cutter, president of the New England Export Club of the chamber, and also head of the United Fruit Company, will present the gifts for the association.

Other members of the Maritime Association's special committee appointed to officiate at the exercises, are William R. Hodge, vice-president of the Boston Insurance Company, and William P. F. Ayer, vice-president of the Walworth Company.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE TO MEET

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—The Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will have its 38th annual convention in the Hotel Aspinwall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Allen T. Treadway, representative in Congress, is to deliver the address of welcome and David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, is listed among the speakers. On Thursday evening the annual dinner will take place, with John W. Parshley, president of the league, as toastmaster.

ENGLAND TURNS TO ELECTRICITY

Enormous Growth Reported Since Coal Strike, New Vice-Consul Says

Enormous growth in the development of electricity in Great Britain as a result of the present coal strike there is seen by F. E. Evans, the newly appointed British vice-consul in Boston, who succeeds C. C. A. Lee, transferred to Philadelphia. Mr. Evans, who was born and educated in Belfast, is perhaps the youngest Englishman to enter the diplomatic service. He was appointed vice-consul before the age of 23 and served in the New York office for six years before his recent promotion as assistant to Edward F. Gray, consul-general for the five states in the New England territory.

Mr. Evans, who has just assumed his new duties here after a six months' leave of absence, during which he visited abroad and made a close study of conditions there in general, said that in his opinion there will be a rapid recovery from the strike as soon as it is settled, and that industry will rapidly respond to a reawakening. Many factories which were forced to shut down temporarily during the height of the strike are preparing to reopen.

"No standardization of current in the past has been a great drawback to progress in electricity in Great Britain," Mr. Evans said, "but this difficulty is being overcome by the establishment of seven central power stations in England for the generating and distribution of electricity which will be operated by private companies and municipalities.

"Plans to harness the Severn were abandoned several years ago," Mr. Evans continued, "and there followed a lull in electrical expansion until the coal strike occurred which caused a widespread boom. Public utility stocks on the London market experienced a bullish drive, and brokers were quick to foresee the benefits to be derived by this particular class of security, and fast absorbed the supply on hand.

"Capitalists of note on the Continent are backing the present project and it is expected that these power stations will be rushed to completion as early as possible. Ireland is several steps ahead of its neighbor on the east so far as electricity is concerned," concluded Mr. Evans, "as stations already have been built at definite points along the River Shannon. England must not let the Free State surpass her in so important a development to modern industry as the use of electricity."

PRIMARY EXPENSE RETURNS REPORTED

Defeated Candidate for Representative Spent $2699.37

George E. Curran of Roxbury, councilor defeated in the recent primary for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Suffolk County, spent $1292.66, according to his return of expenses filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today.

Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Representative, spent $378.86, while John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable, unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, expended $2699.37. Francis W. Aldrich of Springfield, seeking renomination to the executive council, spent $225.

Harold Williams spent $112 in his effort to obtain the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General, and Alice F. D. Pearson of Lowell spent $438.95 seeking the Republican nomination to the state Senate from Lowell.

GASOLINE TAX INDORSED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special)—Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress, speaking at a hearing on highways conducted by the State Department of Public Works, declared himself in favor of a gasoline tax. He said he knew of no fairer method of paying for roads than to let those who use them most contribute toward the expense.

A customer said:

"I have been shopping around and can assure you that you have the best coats in Boston."

—a pretty strong statement, but we merely print what was actually said.

This customer was buying one of our junior misses' coats which are priced

$25 to $75

Because of the strike in New York, we understand that many garments are not made as well as they should be. We are rigidly adhering to our usual high standard of materials and workmanship.

Misses' Coats
Small Women's Coats
Children's Coats

Byron E. Bailey Co.
The House That Children Built
31-33 Winter Street
BOSTON

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 4
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8:30—Studio program. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 4:15—Talk. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker and George Rogers. 4:30—News. 5—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Livestock and meat report. 6—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance, "Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7:30—News. 7:35—Weather. 7:36—Interview with George A. Kingsland. 7:45—The Whittredge Gang. 8:15—From Metropolitan Theater studio. 9:15—From the Metropolitan Theater: Overture, "Gilbert and Sullivan Melodies," Metropolitan Grand orchestra, Joseph Klein, conducting; Kaharum, a Persian pianist; organ solo, "Rose Colored Glasses," Del Castillo; a Boris Petroff presentation, "A Miracle of Youth. 10:15—News. 10:20—Dance music, Lido Venice orchestra, direction Jacques Renard; vocal and piano solos by Carl Moore. 11:30—From Metropolitan Theater, organ recital by Del Castillo.

Tuesday Morning
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible readings, the Rev. Arthur E. Wilson, All Souls' Church, Braintree; musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; program by Lombardi quartet, Cora Wilder Pratt, Minnie Cadieu Palfrey, Eleanor Fox Allen, Edith Louise Munroe; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; "Beauty Hints" Jean Sargent. 11:30—News.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—News and baseball scores. 6:10—Announcement. 6:30—"Why Every Citizen Should Vote," Hon Frederic W. Cook, secretary, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 6:40—Talk. 6:45—Big Brother's Lighthouse news exchange. 7:30—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels. 8—Book talk. 8:15—The Two Songsters. 8:30—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels. 9—From WEAF, the Gypsies. 10—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist and radio forecasts.

Tuesday Morning
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. George S. MacAuley, Roxbury Presbyterian Church. 10—Anne Bradford's half-hour for homemakers; Edward McHugh, group of Scotch songs; Della Griffin, director of the children's museum, "What the Children's Museum Has to Offer"; Anne Bradford, "For Children's Wear." 10:30—News. 12:45 p. m.—Farmers produce market report.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Talk. 6:15—Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Jackson's orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital by Rene Dagenais from the Capitol Theater. 7:30—Capitol Theater orchestra, under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Mary Dervan, contralto. 9—Aleppo drum corps or Shriners' band. 9:30—Martha Lindsley Carrington, pianist. 9:45—Elin S. Ostberg, tenor. 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Talk. 8:30—Clinton Musicale. 9—Polyphonians. 10—News.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Twilight Scouts. 8—Program of music. 8:3[illegible]—WTAG Entertainers. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 p. m.—Al Lentz's orchestra. 6—Dinner music. 7—Pauline Haggard, pianologues. 7:15—Astronomy talk. 7:30—Elaine Horton, contralto. 7:45—Sixth annual convention of the American National Red Cross, direct from Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.; music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra. 8:15—Address by Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, who will be introduced by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American National Red Cross. 9—"Gypsies." 10—Grand opera, "The Barber of Seville," by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Al Lentz's orchestra.

WJZ, New York City, N. Y. (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:40—Republican talk. 6:55—John R. Kennedy. 7:30—The Del-Mar-Vans. 8:30—Tahyer West Point Cavaliers. 9:30—Harold Leonard's Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Salem Andrew Hart, C.S., under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble. 7:25—Newark Evening News. 7:30—Sydney Schachter and Edward S. Brack, "Grieg's Piano Concerto." 7:45—Helen O'Shea, coloratura soprano. 8:30—Current topics. 9—Serenading Shoemakers. 10:15—Harry Jentes and Mack Henshaw, songs. 10:30—Jascha Guerwich's dance orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—Last-minute news. 7:15—Organ recital. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:50—Talk. 8—Recital. 8:30—Chelsea evening concert. 9—Shelburne concert orchestra. 10:30—Studio program. 11—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Recital. 8—Musical program. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Songs. 9:45—Brass quartet. 10:15—Songs. 10:30—Dance music.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Vesper music. 8—Special program. 9—WEAF "Gypsies." 10—WEAF Grand Opera Company.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle, by Lady Baltimore. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Male quartet. 8—WBAL Trio; soloist. 9—Dance orchestra; John Lederer, conductor.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by Etzi Covato's orchestra from the Flotilla Club. 7—Baseball scores; children's period. 7:25—Stockman-Farmer report on all import and livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets; news period. 8—Concert. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast; baseball scores.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—"Gypsies." 10—Grand opera from WEAF. 11—Dance orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Address. 9—Concert. 11 to 12—Supper music by Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Royal Canadians. 7—Allen orchestra. 8—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill's orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—New York program. 9—Detroit orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Casparr-Lingeman entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Concert program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Radio Pioneers' Hour. 8—New York program. 10—Weather report; closing grain markets and baseball scores. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
10 p. m.—Classical program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 7—Popular hour. —Rainbow Garden hour.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 9—Program under auspices of Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Popular program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (238 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Beasley Smith's orchestra. 7—WSM bedtime story. 8—Studio program. 10—Southern Serenaders.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Agricultural Foundation program. 10:45—Special radio concert.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Special musical program. 8—Orchestra and soloists. 9—Feature program. 9:30—KMOX radio orchestra. 10—Music lovers' hour.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Samuel Carver, orchestral selections; Gypsies from WEAF, New York; presentation by the WEAF Grand Opera Company. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestors orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen-Mac's orchestra.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Cannonball Trio.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Relay of dinner concert from KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:15—Dinner music from Lincoln, Neb. 7—Reports. 9—Special programs picked up from distant stations.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Trio and soloist. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hugo G. Heyn, marimba; Emil B. Hoffman, piano. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market resume. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Courtesy program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Musical recital. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Crimson orchestra. 9:30—Old-Time Fiddlers. 11—Louisiana Serenaders.

BRITISH OPPOSE NEW POSTMARKS

Press and Commerce Style Practice Undignified and Undesirable

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The most determined opposition to the Government's plan to sell advertising space on the postmarking devices used by the post offices has developed. Both the commercial interests of the country and the press seem to be practically unanimous in condemning the project, the general opinion being that any revenue which the scheme might bring in would be totally inadequate compared with the irritation and loss of dignity certain to be entailed.

The public has been amazed to learn that some contracts for such advertisements have already been signed, and it appears that under an innocent-looking clause of the 1926 Economy Act the post office has ample authority for its action. Whether the public will tolerate what has been termed an unjustifiable invasion of its privacy is another matter. Should the post office persevere in its present intention, the whole matter is certain to be threshed out in Parliament at the first opportunity.

Firms which are in the habit of sending circulars to large numbers of names on their mailing lists are apt to be confronted with the device stamped on the envelope declaring that a competitor's goods are more desirable. Many who are opposed to the use of alcoholic liquor and tobacco would be affronted by the statement that some brand of whisky or a certain variety of cigarettes is most desirable. The question of liquor advertising in government publications has already been agitated, but the governmental departments concerned maintaned their right to accept such advertising and put forward the rather tortuous argument that there was no prohibition concerning the advertising of soft drinks side by side with the liquor ads.

In the course of an editorial strongly condemning the scheme the Manchester Guardian says: "That our correspondence should be defaced with injunctions to drink more whisky or to buy more soap, that the anticipations grave or gay that come of pausing over an unopened letter, and the distinctively private pleasure that comes of recognizing the handwriting of a friend should be violated by the slogans of commerce is as repulsive as a brawling in church. With what face can the Government urge that the countryside should be saved from the offensive advertising sign if it sets an example like this with the letters intrusted to it?"

DRY PARTISANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

takings, is more auspicious than its surroundings. There is no political group in the Union—South African, Nationalist or Labor—that has not been obliged to take serious cognizance of the South African Temperance Alliance. Temperance is not the problem of any single party, but it has been made so important a question that each party, today, is obliged to face it.

Increase of Unemployment

Mr. Cook indicated, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, that the economic position of the Union is unsatisfactory, Taxation is heavy, unemployment has increased and there has been a growth in the "poor white" element of the community. Socially, the number of children cared for by public institutions has mounted and the problem of juvenile delinquency grown more serious. "There can hardly be any question," Mr. Cook said, "but that the organized liquor traffic is, to a considerable degree, responsible for these conditions."

Sir Thomas Watt, former Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, declared recently that the amount spent on alcohol in the Union in 1921 amounted to £11,000,000, and that if the country went dry the entire unproductive debt would be paid off in five years. At about the same time the Attorney-General of the Union indicated that out of every 100 prisoners in the entire country, 75 were acknowledged drunkards and, further, that 75 out of every 100 crimes committed by colored people were due to drink.

Opposition of Wine Growers

It is the wine-growers' opposition that, at present, stands as the greatest obstacle to the advance of temperance measures. This, obviously, is the case because of economic reasons. The grape farmer is not convinced that his product will find a market if prohibition comes. To answer this doubt the Temperance Alliance has circulated American statistics which indicate that grape growing has increased rather than decreased since prohibition, the table grape having displaced the wine grape. California statistics have been utilized, which indicate that over a certain period before prohibition the price of grapes ranged from $18 to $25 a ton, whereas during a similar period since prohibition the price has never gone below $70.

It is increasingly apparent, however, that the grape farmer, faced with prohibition, is not in such a sad plight as has been imagined. I visited at one farm not far from Cape Town, where 50,000 vines are under cultivation. The farmer, himself, was a stanch prohibitionist. He had never sold his grapes for wine, but exported them both to the European and the American market for table use.

"The grape farmers themselves," he said, "can find a way out. There is a great undeveloped market for table grapes even in the Union. So far as the European field is concerned, we have only begun to investigate, but there is every indication that our grapes will be absorbed there. The grape farmer, himself, may one day find that prohibition will be a paying proposition for him."

Dry Forces Gain Strength

I lunched one day with three prominent citizens of the Union: the editor of the most influential daily paper in South Africa, a member of the Cabinet in the late Government under General Smuts, and the head of the department of education at the Cape University. The conversation centered on prohibition in America, and veered around to the increasing influence of the dry forces in the Union. It was agreed that local option is almost certain to be adopted within a comparatively short time, and that, once adopted, the way would be inevitably opened to complete prohibition.

Despite the increase in drinking and the apparent increase of popular sentiment in favor of local option, the present Nationalist Government is anything but friendly to the dry cause. At the last session Tielman Roos, the Senator James Reed of the Union, brought in a measure which is generally regarded as the greatest threat which the dry cause has received. In the name of "temperance" Mr. Roos proposes to license cafés and tearooms, which will make available to Europeans, young and old, light wines and beer. The inevitable consequences of such wholesale liquor selling has aroused unlooked-for opposition to the proposal.

Beer Shops for Natives

In regard to the natives, Mr. Roos's plans are equally dangerous. Prohibition, in a somewhat modified form, has long been the rule with regard to the natives in relation to European liquor. Not sentiment, but stern necessity compelled this move. Now comes Mr. Roos with the proposition that the Government become the dispensing agent of alcohol to the black population. Not only would he have municipalities set up beer shops for the natives, where they could buy their own drinks, but his scheme calls for the sale to them of European wines and beer, and for the extension of the "tot" system, whereby employees in the rural districts are paid, in part, with wine rations.

The fight which the Christian forces of South Africa are making against this measure has met with initial success. Instead of forcing the bill through at the last session, a postponement was made necessary by the dry opposition. During the present parliamentary recess, the South Africa Temperance Alliance is preparing to force the elimination of certain of the more iniquitous clauses in the bill. Whether or not this effort will be successful is still very uncertain. But whether successful or not, the drive for local option will remain the major plank in the dry platform for South Africa.

PRESIDENT CHATS WITH LADY ASTOR

Latter Stops in Washington on Way to England

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Lady Astor, on her way from her old home in Virginia to her present home in England, stopped off in Washington and called upon President and Mrs. Coolidge. She is the guest of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg while in the city.

After a chat with Mrs. Coolidge at the White House, Lady Astor walked over to the Executive Offices, accompanied by Mr. Kellogg and Henry Chilton, representing the British Embassy.

After being with the President for about a quarter of an hour, she came out chatting gayly with the Secretary of State. Asked if she had any word to say she replied, "Oh, I am all talked out. I have said everything I know."

About Virginia, however, she was willing to be eloquent. She had had such a good time. The country and the people were the same as when she left them and inexpressibly dear to her. "I didn't even mind when the motor broke down yesterday and I had to walk through the mud, ever so deep, way above my ankles," said she with a gesture.

The photographers' squad was waiting when she emerged from the door of the Executive Office. "Halt! Halt!" they cried, and with a little gesture of mingled dismay and resignation she stopped, flanked by the representative of the American and British governments. A score of cameras were aimed at her.

NEW 102-ACRE FORD PLANT

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Establishment of an assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company on the Richmond waterfront of San Francisco Bay is announced by officials of the company. The proposed plant will occupy 102 acres of land and employ between 700 and 800 men. The initial construction cost will be $800,000.

LIBRARIANS SEEK FULLER SERVICE

Greater Usefulness to Public Is Goal at American Association's Meeting

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4 (Special)—Emphasizing the important rôle which the public library should play in supplying the demand for wider educational opportunities, recommendation was made to the American Library Association meeting here, for the establishment of an adult education board, which would work to accomplish this end.

The recommendation was made to the association at its forty-eighth annual convention by the commission on library and adult education, after devoting two years to a study and analysis of the library aspects of the subject.

Declaring that it has been impressed by the number of adult activities of an educational nature and by a growing demand for an understanding of modern life, the commission asserts that it recognizes as an outstanding deficiency in all forms of adult education the fact

© Bachrach

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN
President, American Library Association

that books of suitable kind are in few instances supplied in numbers adequate for successful study. It believes that this supply of books, whether for classes or for independent study is primarily a library obligation.

The commission which undertook the survey of the subject was headed by Judson T. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the association, was also a member of the commission.

Broader Service Sought

Prominent among the numerous subjects which came up for discussion by the convention was that of launching an organized effort to bring adequate public library service within reach of everyone in the United States and Canada.

A preliminary survey conducted by a committee, of which C. B. Lester of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was chairman, reveals that 50,000,000 people of the United States and Canada, or 44 per cent of the population, are without adequate library service.

The scarcity of county libraries and of facilities to supply books to the rural districts is stressed by the committee. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are cited as the only states which are completely covered with county libraries.

"With 3000 counties in the United States and Canada, there are only 300 county libraries," Carl H. Milam, secretary of the association, declared, "and the great work for the libraries at this meeting is to devise ways and means of devising county libraries with branches in villages and deposit stations in schools."

70,000,000 Books in Libraries

Mr. Milam said that the total number of books in the public libraries in the United States and Canada is 70,000,000, but 238,000,000 volumes are printed annually. "The cost of service in issuing the 238,000,000 copies is but 32c per capita annually," he said, "but there are four cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 population, 55 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and 577 villages and small cities of 2500 to 10,000 without public libraries."

The libraries' contribution to adult education, the commission asserts, will resolve itself into three major activities. Foremost, and upon its own responsibility, the library owes consultant and advisory service, supplemented by suitable books, to those who wish to pursue their studies alone, rather than in organized groups or classes.

The commission is further convinced that there is a great need in the field of books themselves. Educators, authors and publishers, it declares, must unite in the production of "humanized" readable books, especially adapted to adults who have lost the reading habit or in whom it is to be developed or acquired.

MASONS OF INDIANA PLAN GREAT TEMPLE

Indianapolis Scottish Rite Edifice to Cost $2,000,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4 (Special)—With ground-breaking ceremonies to take place here this fall at the site of the proposed $2,000,000 cathedral of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry at Indianapolis, it is expected that construction will be well under way next spring.

The immense Gothic structure will occupy the block between North and Walnut Streets on Meridian Street. The location is almost midway of the War Memorial Plaza, which is just across Meridian Street to the east, where the State is expending about $10,000,000 on a memorial building and structures housing national headquarters of the American Legion, the Indianapolis Chapter, American Red Cross and various other organizations.

The cathedral, to be of blue-gray Bedford stone, with a tower extending more than 200 feet above the pavement, will be in line with the architecture of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce building, Indianapolis Athletic Club, Elks' Club and others surrounding the plaza.

A striking photograph of a model of Indianapolis' new cathedral, showing its classic architecture, was published in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, but the captions inadvertently stated it was to be erected in Middletown, O., rather than in Indianapolis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LINES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence) — The British Columbia Government has just completed a survey through the northern sections of the Province with a view to the ultimate extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to Prince George, from which point it will be built at some future date into the Peace River country. Reports received by the railway department here show that the extension to Prince George would cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 and that the route originally selected years ago will be best for this purpose. These facts will go before the Legislature at its next session so that the Assembly may decide whether the extension program should be started now or postponed.

SAVANT RECKONS SPEED OF EARTH

Prof. L. Courvoisier Says It Travels at Rate of 750 Kilometers a Second

BERLIN (Special Correspondence) —The sun and its planets, therefore also the earth, as well as the Milky Way—in short practically all stars visible at night—move through space at a speed of 750 kilometers a second, according to Prof. L. Courvoisier of the observatory in Neu-Babelsberg, near Potsdam. This figure is not only interesting in itself, but the fact that it has actually been determined is said to be of the greatest importance, since, according to the theory of relativity, it should be impossible to ascertain the speed of the earth through space.

Professor Courvoisier based his experiments and calculations on the theory of the Dutch savant, Lorenz, who maintained that objects traveling at great speed contract in the direction in which they are moving, and that, therefore, the earth would become flattened at the front and back in its course. Such a change in the shape of the earth, according to Lorenz, would result in a change of the direction and in the strength of the earth's gravity at the point where it is flattened.

Owing to the earth's rotatory motion, every part of it must once in each 24 hours face once the front and once the rear in its journey through space; the result being that every part will be flattened while it does so and will experience certain changes of the direction as well as of the strength of the earth's gravity. Each part of the earth, therefore, will experience certain fluctuations of gravity within 24 hours. Now Professor Courvoisier has actually discovered such fluctuations of gravity, from which he has deduced that the earth must be traveling at a speed of 750 kilometers a second through space. He employed several independent methods for determining this, each of which led to the same result.

A change of the direction of gravity, for instance, would manifest itself in a shifting of the zenith recognizable by measuring its distance from certain stars. Such shifting of the zenith was disovered by Professor Courvoisier, and its extent pointed to a speed of the earth of 750 kilometers a second. A change in the strength of gravity can be ascertained with the help of the speed of the pendulum of clocks. Here the research work of the astronomer was greatly aided by the transmission of time signals by radio. The results obtained in this direction also pointed to a speed of 750 kilometers a second.

Professor Courvoisier verified his discoveries by a third method, using a mirror of quicksilver and so arranging two telescopes against its surface that he could see the cross of one in the cross of the other. He then noticed that the cross of one telescope fulfilled certain movements which he attributes to movements of the mirror called forth by changes in the earth's gravity. The mathematical calculations based on this experiment also indicated a speed of 750 kilometers a second. That the Milky Way and the other stars are traveling at the same speed through the ether Professor Courvoisier deduced in a most ingenious manner from the nebular spirals.

BUS-STREET CAR PLACES DEFINED

(Continued from Page 1)

year's survey indicates that electric railway companies have a keener appreciation of the methods which must be employed to regain the traffic which has been diverted from the public transportation systems.

Competition Now Easier

"The motor bus, though still a competitor in some places, does not present the serious problem that it did in the past. This is due largely to the fact that electric railway companies are steadily making increased use of motor busses to supplement and round out their own service.

"Reports from the various districts indicate that those companies that have purchased new equipment recently are beginning to reap the benefits in increased patronage revenues and improved public relations. Many of the properties visited are contemplating the purchase of new rolling stock and are carefully studying the latest developments in car design with a view to making their equipment more attractive and comfortable.

"On some properties where capital has not been available for the purchase of new equipment, extensive rehabilitation of old equipment has been undertaken, with the result that there is a general improvement in the appearance of rolling stock throughout the industry."

CALIFORNIA OIL WELL MORE THAN MILE DEEP

OLINDA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—What is believed to be the deepest oil well in the world has been completed to a depth of 8056 feet here. The well is a product of electric drilling, and is said by J. T. Harryman, in charge of the work, to be an example of the superiority of electricity over the steam power generally used in boring for oil.

Officials of the company here say they had the choice of three distinct oil-bearing strata which were uncovered as the well progressed. The Olinda field, in which it is situated, is one of the oldest in California, containing one well more than 30 years old which is still producing a few barrels of oil daily.

"Fairyland" Trolley Cars Approved in Grand Rapids

Gayly Colored, Noiseless Coaches Have Mosaic Flooring, Air Cushion Seats and Name of Prominent Citizens Painted on Side

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Trolley cars with opera-type chairs for patrons, mechanism designed to make them almost noiseless in operation, gay color schemes to add to their distinction and each car named after a distinguished citizen or local institution of prominence, have been put into service in Grand Rapids after the car riders told the traction company officials their preference by ballot.

Twenty-seven of this type have been put into operation and according to the monthly business report required under the company's franchise, they have stimulated car riding considerably.

Automobiles are improved constantly, so why not street cars, reasoned Louis J. DeLamarter, president of the Grand Rapids Railway Company and designer of the new type cars, which have gained nationwide fame among traction companies. The new cars are known as the Grand Rapids type electric coaches.

The Patrons Decide

When numerous cars were destroyed here about a year ago, steps were taken to evolve a street car that would open a new era in car building. Local officials designed three cars along lines never before attempted. These cars were put into service here and patrons urged to suggest new ideas and also to cast a vote as to the type which best suited them. After thousands of persons had made known their preference, Mr. DeLamarter designed the type now in operation.

The new features of the Grand Rapids type coaches are many. Believing the numbering of cars had no significance with the riders, Mr. DeLamarter decided to name them. Inside, each car a card is posted bearing a brief biographical sketch of the person or institution whose memory it honors.

Along with this sketch is a bulletin board, where events of interest to local folk is posted daily. Above this is a card bearing the name of the operator, now called chauffeurs here.

In entering the car, the patron has to step but about ten inches. When inside one walks on mosaic flooring instead of the ordinary corrugated floors. And the seats are equipped with air cushions.

Although the coaches are one-man type, a rider in the rear of a crowded car is not forced to elbow his way out. A rear door, operated by air—by the operator—allows him to leave. This door, and those in front, are so contrived that the car cannot be put in motion until the last passenger has stepped off.

Looks Like Motorbus

In appearance, the cars are somewhat more like a huge motorbus than a street car, hence the title motor coach. Side aprons extend nearly to the ground, thus minimizing the noise resulting from operation. The cars show progress in lighting. Double headlights, with a bumper and a visor over the operator's window, give them the motorcoach appearance. Colored lights over the front doors distinguish the cars of the various lines at night.

Each car is gayly colored and those on each line are painted differently. On many lines, four to six colors are used. The name of the car is in large letters on each side.

Believing the chauffeurs deserve as much consideration as the riders, Mr. DeLamarter so designed the coaches that the operator hardly is distinguished from the patrons, except for his uniform. A seat the same as those for patrons is provided and the operating levers and other mechanism are built so low that he never is forced to stand.

Plans now are under way to increase the fleet of the new coaches, according to company officials. They have proved so popular that officials of traction companies in every section of the Nation have come here to inspect them.

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RACING BETTING REVIVAL FOUGHT BY CALIFORNIANS

Proposed State Percentage in Gambling Likened to Sharing With Burglars

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Shall California return to race track gambling after experiences which led to its suppression in 1909 and to its elimination in 1911? Voters must decide in November when they consider initiative measure No. 6, which provides for the establishment by the governor of a board "to regulate and license horse racing and pari-mutuel betting within race track enclosure."

The measure does not legalize horse racing in California. That has already been done. The measure is designed by those who gamble and for gamblers, its opponents aver. Its sponsors lay stress on provisions of the proposed statute which would limit a licensee's return to 9 per cent on capital invested; prescribe the license fee and appropriates fees to board's salaries and expenses, dividing balance equally between Veterans' Welfare Board and the State Agricultural Board.

"There is no logical reason why the State should not follow up the proposed initiative with others proposing concurrence and division of earnings with burglars, bootleggers and other purveyors of iniquity," says William Kent, former Representative from California in commenting on the "ruse of the gambling interests" to give their measure the appearance of respectability.

"Race track gambling has been demonstrated in countless instances as the cause of embezzlement and the incitation to all manner of crooked financing," added Mr. Kent. "Gambling always involves those least able to stand the losses. The care, education, food and shoes of children are junked in the gambling mania. The United States long ago placed a ban on lotteries. The proposal is an assault on thrift and the savings account."

The anti-race track gambling committee of California is headed by George S. Walker, formerly state Senator, who with C. C. Young, Governor-elect of California, wrote the Walker-Young bill of 1911.

"Any scheme to make California a participant in the profits derived from race track gambling should be repudiated by the people," Mr. Walker declares. "I well remember the old race track days of California prior to 1909 when Emeryville was running full blast and when nearly daily our press played up stories of defalcations, and worse offenses directly attributable to race track gambling.

"Emeryville operators admitted that races were run for gambling purposes only. Since the prohibition of race track gambling, expensive race courses have been laid out and attempts made to operate through gate receipts, but advent of the automobile has caused such a loss of interest in horse racing that the attendance has amounted to next to nothing and the tracks have invariably been closed. Hence the demand for gambling which underlies the whole business of horse racing."

In the Lighter Vein

A New Tool

"My carburetor is out of order, but I think I can fix it."

"Have you a mechanical bent?"

"No, but perhaps my neighbor has one. I'll borrow it."

Motion Carried

Senator's Wife: "What is your pleasure in regard to the dinner, my dear?"

Senator (just returned from session): "I move that it be laid on the table."—*Boston Transcript.*

Unfortunately

The Prodigy's Mother: "Of course, I know she makes little mistakes sometimes, but, you see, she plays entirely by ear."

The Prodigy's Uncle: "Unfortunately, that's the way I listen."—*Passing Show.*

The Correct Way

"Georgia, I shouldn't slide down the banisters like that."

"Wouldn't you, grandma? Show me how you'd do it."—*N. Y. C. Lines Magazine.*

—London Opinion

The man who overlooks our newspaper in the train every morning spends a day at the seaside.

One Good Thing

Cheer up! If the world doesn't know you're in it, you'll not be bothered by subscription lists.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Not So

"Isn't journalism rather a thankless task?"

"No, indeed! Everything that I have written so far has been returned with thanks."

His Best Play

The manager read through the testimonial which the actor had just handed him. The letter recommended him as being extremely talented, and ended with the words: "He plays Macbeth, Hamlet, Shylock, and billiards. He plays billiards best!" — *Lustige Blaetter.*

—Humorist

Small Boy (in penetrating voice): "Look, Dad! There's a man playing in YOUR sand-pit!"

Now It Can Be Told

"Oh, Daddy," said the young lady, "Mrs. Jones said you were the handsomest man on our street."

"What's that?" asked the father.

There was a brief silence, then the daughter shook her head and said, "Well, I guess it's true, all right."

"What's true?" asked the father.

"That every time you compliment a man he makes you repeat it."

Better Than None

"Can't let you off all day," said the boss to the office boy, "but you can go after 12 o'clock."

"All right," replied the boy, "guess I'll have to be satisfied with half a loaf."

Advice

Husband: "My dear, why don't you ask me for advice on the matter?"

Wife: "I intend to, just as soon as I decide what I am going to do."

EGYPT'S FOREIGN COURTS WIN PRAISES OF AMERICAN JUDGE

Mixed Tribunals Maintained by 14 Powers Administer Justice Between Egyptians and Aliens

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence)—"The mixed tribunal is today the ark of the covenant of foreign groups established in the land of the Pharaohs," according to Judge Pierre Crabitès, member of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal. Judge Crabitès, who was appointed by President Taft in 1911 to represent the United States on the judicial body maintained by foreign powers in Egypt, recently made a brief visit to his boyhood home in New Orleans.

Explaining the strong position of the mixed courts, Judge Crabitès continued, "Although France bitterly opposed their establishment, they are today the palladium of French culture in the East. Although Lord Cromer looked upon them as an excrescence, the changed political status of Egypt has converted British criticism and distrust into sympathetic co-operation and moral support.

Started as an Experiment

"When the mixed courts were created as an experiment in 1876, and accepted with misgivings by Europe, 14 nations had capitulatory privileges that could be enforced in Egypt. Fourteen different foreign courts meting out justice on Egyptian soil! There were, also, 13 non-Muhammadan Ottoman communities with judicial systems in working order. And, in addition, the Makhama Sharia was the ordinary common-law court, and various other Muhammadan tribunals completed the confusion.

"In effect, the Turkish emblem flew over a land, and not a people. Law was personal, not territorial. These conditions grew out of the fact that Egypt welcomed the whole world to partake of its incomparable wealth; and because Islam knows nothing of geographical frontiers, but makes religion its test of nationality.

"The jurisdiction of the mixed court is confined to civil and commercial suits between foreigners and Egyptians, or the Egyptian Government; foreigners of different nationalities; and foreigners of the same nationality, if their litigation affects real estate. The laws administered are taken from the French code, and French is the language used in court precedure.

Composition of Judiciary

The judiciary is composed of 64 judges, 42 foreigners and 22 Egyptians. The capitulatory powers represented are Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Greece and the United States. There are, also, two Swiss judges and two Russians. The latter remained in office even though Egypt denounced the Russian capitulations. The salaries of the judges are paid out of the court fees. The judicial fund paid into the treasury of the tribunal is so large that the net annual surplus turned over to the Egyptian Ministry of Finance runs to an average of over 800,000 Egyptian pounds.

"When the judges are in official dress, distinguished by a tarboosh (or fez) and a coat similar to those worn by the Episcopal clergy, they also wear a scarf across the chest which is the symbol of office; and in the center of the scarf is embroidered in Arabic the words, 'Justice is the foundation of society. So while we are trying to hold to that truth spiritually, it is safely kept before us literally, 'lest we forget.'

Economic Conditions

"Egypt is an enormously wealthy country, and its crops have easy access to the whole world. As a result of British rule, Egyptians are so prosperous that they own almost every acre of arable land in the country—and land sells at $2000 an acre. Because produce brings a gold value and the labor that makes it is paid on a copper value, and because rentals are very high, the fellah, or peasant, craves land as other men crave luxuries. The patriarchal system of ownership results in a whole family uniting to buy a small piece of land.

PIERRE CRABITES
United States Member of Egyptian Mixed Tribunal.

"Despite long years of foreign occupancy, 92 per cent of the native population in Egypt is illiterate. But today in the Valley of the Nile more than 18,000 Egyptian children are going to school to teachers of the American University and the American missionary group. During my 15 years in Cairo I have seen much progress along lines of modern utilities; and hope to see greater in respect to the educational and moral problems to which Egypt, like the rest of the world, is awakening.

"I feel honored," concluded Judge Crabitès, "to be interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It is the finest newspaper in America, and is absolutely safe and reliable in the matter of international news."

GENERAL HERTZOG ARRIVES IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The first of the Dominion premiers who are to attend the forthcoming Imperial Conference made his appearance here today when General Hertzog, chief South African delegate, reached London. One of the Australian delegates, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neville Howse, Minister of Defense and Health, arrived yesterday, having come on straight to London from Marseilles, whereas the Australian Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, remained a few days in Paris.

The conference begins Oct. 19, when a long series of official civic and private functions have been arranged, in addition to the arduous work of the conference.

LARGE BANKRUPTCY COSTS UNDER FIRE

Movement Under Way to Eliminate Expensive Proceedings

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—To expedite the settlement of bankrupt estates through elimination of inefficient and dilatory methods which are held largely responsible for the mounting costs of bankruptcy proceedings, the establishment of a system of uniform practice among referees in bankruptcy has been undertaken by Paul H. King, of Detroit, president of the newly organized National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy.

The establishment of a code of ethics to govern administration of bankruptcy courts nationally also has been undertaken under the auspices of this association. Benton Baker, referee in bankruptcy at Bismarck, N. D., is in charge.

It is planned to present both of these undertakings to the association membership for adoption at the next national conference. In addition the working practices and ethics will be brought to the attention of the American Bar Association and the Commercial Law League with a view to obtaining the co-operation of these organizations in making possible their enforcement.

PRINCE TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH Y. M. C. A.

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4 — Prince Nicholas, who is accompanying his mother, Queen Marie, and his sister, Princess Ileanu, to the United States, sailing from Cherbourg on Oct. 12, will establish contact with the Y. M. C. A. leaders and study the activities of that organization, of which he is president in Rumania.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by court officials that the Prince is keenly interested in the Y. M. C. A. and the Queen included him in the royal party for that reason. The Princess Ileanu is likewise an active member of the Y. W. C. A. and will observe its work of achievement while in America.

LIBRARY NEEDS OF CAMBRIDGE

English University Head Says Big New Structure Is Imperative

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Cambridge University expects to meet one of its most pressing problems by erecting a new university library near what is known as the Backs. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. C. Seward, says that the present library is becoming filled to overflowing and that a new structure, to cost in the neighborhood of £500,000, is imperative. It is hoped to raise the required funds in the near future.

Oxford University has no worries on this score for about another 10 years, the Bodleian, which takes in between 20,000 to 30,000 books a year, having accommodation for about 10 years' additions.

A rather peculiar problem faces the librarians of the two university libraries. Under the terms of the Copyright Act, one copy of every book published must be sent to the British Museum Library, and must be supplied, if demanded, to the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, the National Library of Scotland and a Welsh library.

"In view of the almost impossible task of making any selection of what is likely to be essential in years to come," says an authority on British libraries, "most of the libraries accept all the books, for the librarians recognize that there is practically no limit to the variety that may be required by students.

"For instance, in the Bodleian Library there is a whole shelf of books devoted to cross-word puzzles, the outstanding purpose of which is to enable any students wishing at some distant date to delve into the history of the cross-word craze to have every facility for so doing."

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Art News and Comment

The Art of the Block Print

By WILLIAM S. RICE

A BLOCK print is a picture printed from blocks of wood, or linoleum, so engraved that the lines and masses of the design are left in relief by the cutting away of the background areas. When the ink roller, charged with printing ink, is passed over the surface of the block so engraved only the relief areas receive the ink. Then when this block is put in contact with paper under pressure the block lets go of the ink and the imprint is made.

Just when and where the block print originated may be left to the historians. We are mainly concerned with its practice among the artists of today, both in America and Europe.

It may be of interest, however, to know that this art was practiced in a crude way by the Egyptians, several thousand years before the coming of Christ, and that the Chinese, too, used it to illustrate books as soon as paper was invented. During the Middle Ages in Germany, Albert Dürer carried the art of wood engraving to a high state of perfection, which has never been excelled since.

Early Japanese Workers

Beginning with the eighteenth century, the Japanese developed block printing into an art of their own, making it represent their national life. At first the Japanese used only black and white in printing, painting in the colors by hand. Then came the discovery of printing in the colors by cutting extra blocks. After this the number of blocks was increased to as many as a dozen or more. Japanese printing became famous all over the world, but modern commercialism and lack of masters caused its decline.

Prior to the invention of the photo-engraving process in the latter part of the past century, the woodcut was the chief means of printing pictures in books and magazines. Naturally enough, it has always been looked upon as a reproductive art rather than a medium for creative expression. That is to say, the engraver merely translated the work of other artists into a medium which could be printed on a printing press.

The employment of the wood block for what has been characterized "painter-wood engraving" is a modern development both in Europe and America. A cumbersome term it is, yet it is quite apt. Painter-wood engraving refers to wood engraving when employed by the artist as a means of direct creative expression. The painter-wood engraver is not the reproducer of the work of other artists, which until recently has been his traditional function, but he uses the block print as a medium for original expression, just as the painter uses brushes, paint and canvas. The aim of the block printer is the same as that of the painter on canvas—to give form to his vision. The fact that the block print is offered in duplicate does not degrade his message nor make it less acceptable to the public. The possibility of possession and enjoyment of block prints by many who cannot afford to treasure a painting must be a unique satisfaction to the maker of prints.

Outline of the Process

The whole process of block printing may be summed up tersely: Paste or draw the design directly on the block, whatever is wanted. Then cut away whatever you don't want and, lastly, print with what is left.

Do not imagine, however, that this is all there is to the process. Between beginning the first block and signing the proof there are many unforeseen slips that often mean reprinting an entire set of blocks. But these are the things one tries to forget if he is to master the difficulties of this craft.

A description of the making of one print will answer for all. First one must evolve the design either from memory or from nature. This design is then traced with a brush and India ink on the thinnest kind of Japanese tissue paper, and it must be drawn with the utmost care, and must look just as the picture is to look when it is printed. This drawing is then pasted face downward on a block of red gumwood or a block of battleship linoleum. The old-timers used cherry, boxwood, pear and other smooth-grained woods that are now difficult to obtain. Experience has taught the modern artist that linoleum not only gives similar results but is less difficult to carve than the wood.

Whichever is used makes little difference, the product is a block print just the same. The carving of the white spaces between the lines of the design is now accomplished by knives and various chisels. This block when finished is called the key block, and it is really complete in itself without the addition of colors if one so desires it.

When all the cutting is done, the paper is removed by sponging with water. The block is then inked with a printer's brayer or roller and proofs are made on Japanese paper. If the artist wishes a print in colors, these proofs made from the key block are pasted face down on other blocks all alike in size, thus insuring accurate registry. Then after marking each space intended for color printing with color, the rest of the surface is cut away.

The blocks are inked with printers' inks and the impressions are made, one upon another, until lastly the key block is printed over the other color impressions.

The printing may be done by laying the paper on the inked block and rubbing it on the reversed side with a burnisher, or "baren," as the Japanese call it. A baren is a disk of pasteboard over which is stretched a bamboo leaf and its ends tied neatly together over the top. These barens cannot be had here in this country and, consequently, substitutes must be used—a corn husk baren is very serviceable, a smooth glass castor-cup or a roller such as wall paper men use, all give equally good results. An etching press or a small book press may sometimes be used in place of the baren. The advantage in using the press is that more even pressure is obtained and there is no danger of tearing the paper, as one does sometimes with the baren.

The Japanese prefer to use water colors mixed with rice paste instead of printing inks. Every artist has his own preference, and it is well that this is so, otherwise there would be very little individuality about the work of different artists and schools.

To Arthur Dow of Columbia we are indebted for the revival of block printing in America. Professor Dow was attracted by this medium and went to Japan to study the native methods. In 1895 he first exhibited his prints in the Boston Museum. This was one of the first essays at color printing in this country, but this art did not have many followers at that time. Only in the last few years has it been taken up seriously by any great number of artists. The development was retarded for awhile because the public was slow to appreciate such work. It is gratifying to know that interest is growing by leaps and bounds, and that block prints now find a ready market, especially when they are done in colors.

Some of the advantages of block printing are as follows:

In comparing block printing with painting, a painting shows forth a single color idea that the artist brings out of his imagination. With blocks once cut he may evolve other schemes without limitations. No two prints need even be exactly alike, because the slight variations give a personal character to each print. This process affords a very simple method of producing gradations of color tones. Merely drag the brush or roller in one color and then another, blending them across the block with broad swift strokes and the gradation is accomplished.

Other qualities peculiar to color prints are color variations and duplication. In painting, the water color settles into the paper, but in a block print, it lies upon the tops of the fibers, allowing the luminous tones of the paper to shine through. In this it has the same quality as the best pottery or the old fresco paintings which have a similar elusive, glowing effect.

To be a successful engraver for block prints, one must have plenty of imagination, ideas and knowledge, and above all, unlimited patience. It is quite an accomplishment to paint a picture but quite another to engrave it, on a "block,, whether it be wood or linoleum. One may even take a keen and boyish delight in watching the chips fly all over the room, for the carving of the blocks is quite as absorbing as the printing.

Wonderful color effects may be obtained by continual experiments. It would almost seem that no block has ever spoken its last word when it comes to color schemes. While this medium seems crude to some folks, they are frequently amazed to find it may express great strength, while on the other hand it may express softness and vitality.

Block printing is an artist's craft just like etching or lithography. Creative color is largely the aim and purpose of the whole thing. It is a free craft, too, for the artist is his own engraver, printer and publisher, producing by hand single prints, seldom two alike.

There is a great fascination about color experimenting. The peculiar pleasure comes from seeing the same subject appear in different colors, the design gains in interest with each new color scheme.

In this block printing method there can be nothing mechanical about the process at any point. The making of prints of this type is essentially a painter's performance. The free inking of the blocks, the judgment of pressure in making the imprints, no less than the conception of the subject, composition and color scheme. All these demand the artist's utmost creative effort.

"California Pioneer Homestead," a Block Print by Wm. S. Rice.

Percy Jacomb Hood

With Brush and Pencil. By Percy Jacomb Hood. London: John Murray. Price: 16s. net.

THIS book contains a pleasant record of a popular artist's life, a life of hard work and strenuous endeavor, but of few disappointments. There are many good stories and happy memories in this book. The number of interesting and distinguished people that Percy Jacomb Hood has painted, many of whom he has known intimately and his account of his early Bohemian days in Chelsea, make pleasant reading. Frith, Whistler, Leighton, Millais, Luke Fildes, Holman Hunt, William Morris, Gladstone, Viscount and Lady Curzon, Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) and a host of others flit across the pages.

Mr. Hood was a neighbor of Whistler in Tite Street, where Mr. Hood still lives. Whistler then had the White House almost immediately opposite. His quarrels with the critics were a constant source of amusement to his friends. The Times, in its notice of the exhibition of British artists, said that "to the plain man," the picture by Whistler was unintelligible. Whistler in a letter to the World or Truth alluded to The Times' critic, meaning Humphry Ward, as "the plain man of The Times."

While lunching at the old Hogarth Club one day with his friend, Alfred Ward, Mr. Hood says: "Whistler came in, and I invited him to join us at our table. After lunch he took me aside and said, 'My dear Jacomb, how is it that I find you hob-nobbing with my 'plain man of The Times' and asking me to join you?" I explained that this was not The Times critic and expressed surprise that Whistler had been so pleasant to him, if he mistook Alfred Ward for Humphry Ward. 'Oh! I never quarrel over food,' was the reply."

Mr. Hood studied in Spain and Paris, after passing through the Slade School in London. Soon after his arrival in the French capital he was taken to Carolus Duran's studio. The master, who was surrounded by the fashionable originals of his portraits, extended one finger to the young artist and his fellow student, and was furious when he understood that Jacomb Hood had not decided to work under him. "It was," he said, "for him to accept a pupil, and not for the pupil to choose."

Mr. Hood's reverence for, and devotion to Sargent is a feature of the book. They were near neighbors in Tite Street for many years. "Like that of all great professors of any art, his work can be appreciated by the connoisseur or 'the man in the street,' needing no far-fetched phrases or special pleading to explain it," he writes of him.

Mr. Hood says of modernist art: "It is of no importance to anyone but myself that I frankly own to a revulsion at the work of Augustus John, Epstein, and their imitators." Augustus John he calls a "wayward genius," but owns to have seen "some fine pencil drawings" of his.

One of the most interesting reproductions in Mr. Hood's book is the one of his picture of the Investiture at the Delhi Durbar. This picture, a large and elaborate one, was commissioned by His Highness the Bikanir. Mr. Hood also painted a large water color drawing of "The Chiefs' Obeisance to their Majesties" at the Durbar, which the King asked him to do, and which is now hung in Buckingham Palace. After his 1911 visit to India he received a letter from Lord Stamfordham on behalf of their Majesties, saying, "Your presence among the suite during the past three months has been a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction to their Majesties and to all your comrades."

Seymour Haden

Sir Francis Seymour Haden P. R. E. By Malcolm C. Salaman. London: the Studio. 5s. net.

Few artists have had longer and happier careers than Francis Seymour Haden. The example of a youthful companion during an early tour in Italy first directed his attention to etching, and Haden's development as an etcher was stimulated when the young Whistler became his brother-in-law.

Though less original than Whistler, Haden was a master of his craft. His "Breaking Up of the Agamemnon" and certain landscapes like "Erith Marshes" and "The Three Sisters" have long been recognized as modern masterpieces, and he well deserves inclusion in the series of monographs on Modern Masters of Etching issued from the Studio office. This album, which contains excellent reproductions of 12 of Haden's best plates, clearly indicates Haden's right to a place among the great masters of etching, and Mr. Salaman in his introduction points out how largely the modern revival of original etching in England has been due to Haden's influence and example. Far more than Whistler even, Haden helped to popularize the etching in England and was one of the first to recognize and declare the genius of Meryon.

"From the beginning of his own practical concern with etching," writes Mr. Salaman, "Haden had done everything in his power to interest the public in the art and to influence its extended practice among artists. His enthusiasm was unceasing, his energy unbounded. He had written and lectured on the subject, he had organized exhibitions of the masterly examples, he had shown by the success of his own etchings that a market for modern etchings was possible. Then, in 1880, his good work culminated in his founding and presiding over the Society of Painter-Etchers, which developed into the influential, representative body known later as the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers." It was as president of this society that Sir Francis received his knighthood, a distinction he deserved twice over, for the excellence of his own work and for his untiring service in promoting in all ways the prosperity and well-being of his brother etchers.

Art in San Francisco

San Francisco
Special Correspondence

ABSTRACT modern art theories are exemplified in the Rudolph Schaeffer Studios of Rhymo-Chromatic Design. Here the rainbow and the sunlight hold undisputed sway amid geometrically proper planes. Schaeffer believes that the "Art of color should no longer stay in frames." He finds California is "a vortex of color awakening."

The Club Beaux Arts group exhibition is aggressive in modern motif. Valiant brush thrusts and uncontrolled color key up the exhibition. The women's canvases sing out as freely as the men's work. New members of the artist-group are Samuel Sutter, William A. Gaw, Charles Bliel, Lucy V. Pierce and Ina C. Perham.

The Paul Elder Gallery is showing monotypes by Edith Kinney Stellman, a California artist. Her collection covers European, western and some Chinese subjects. Good texture, color and decoration are backed by fine drawing and well-defined arrangement.

The Oakland Art Gallery is showing drawings by Frank Van Sloun and paintings by Maynard Dixon. These two artists are co-operating for the next few months on a series of mural decorations for the ball room of the new Mark Hopkins Hotel. This is now erected on the site of the old Mark Hopkins Art School. The choice of two western artists and the subject of "California Gold" is fittingly arranged.

The subject of the Mark Hopkins decorations is interlaced with a myth that was prevalent about 1550; of an island in the Pacific, called California and peopled with Amazons.

The Amazon Queen of California antedates the early Spanish expeditions, the covered wagon trains and the days of '49, which appear in the panels.

Baron and Baroness Von Ridelstein are showing their work at the Claremont Gallery in Berkeley. Years in Japan and South American countries add a broad range of subject to their European brushes. Pastels, oils and poster work appear in résumé of their travels.

The fourth annual exhibition of the International Pictorial Photographic Society will appear in San Francisco at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor from Oct. 17 to 31.

The World's Posters

Posters and Publicity. By Sydney R. Jones. London: the Studio. 10s. 6d. net.

Now that publicity has taken its place as one of the established institutions of daily life, the artists may congratulate themselves that the world of commerce has discovered the poster to be one of the most effective forms of advertising. Sydney R. Jones, himself an expert etcher and designer, declares that the poster "presents exceptional opportunities to artists who are able to think and work in that large manner which appeals to the public with certainty and force"; while on the other hand he points out that in the imaginative and decorative presentment of everyday objects and things, publicity has much to gain from the co-operation of the artist. The activity of the poster-designer all the world over is brought home to us by the issue from the Studio office of a special number entirely devoted to the poster-work of the last year.

Some 300 designs are reproduced in color or monochrome in this goodly quarto and the examples are drawn from many nations so that the volume presents an international record of the world's progress in posters. Mr. Jones is of opinion that "Switzerland, America, Canada, Great Britain, and especially Austria and Denmark, have contriuted outstanding designs that, collectively, evidence development and progress in the art of the poster. It is true that in these works differences of temperament and outlook are evident, and influencies of local currencies in artistic thought are plainly obvious, but in sundry ways they all bear witness to the new spirit of the times."

This progressive character, the power to reveal and exploit to the utmost the potentialities for form and pattern which belong to everyday objects, is investing modern advertising, according to Mr. Jones, with a freshness and vigor that until quite recently was almost unknown.

Annual Carnegie International Show

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carnegie Institute will present this year, on Oct. 14, its twenty-fifth International exhibition of contemporary paintings. There will be on view paintings from the United States and from 14 European nations, including Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Belgium and Holland. Altogether there will be about 300 paintings in the exhibition.

The Carnegie International has been held every year since 1896, with the exception of the period of the World War. The object of this annual exhibition is to bring to the United States the current news of the art world in the form of paintings from the studios of all the prominent contemporary artists. Thus, these exhibitions have been the means of introducing many foreign artists to America for the first time.

The Carnegie Institute offers the following awards: First prize of $1500, second prize of $1000, third prize of $500, first honorable mention of $300, three honorable mentions.

In addition to these prizes, there is a special award of $500 offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for the best painting of a garden.

The American Advisory Committee for the International consists of the following artists: Wayman Adams, Gifford Beal, Howard Giles, Charles W. Hawthorne, George Oberteuffer, Helen M. Turner and Walter Ufer. This committee passes on paintings submitted by American artists.

The jury of award each year is made up of three American artists and three European artists. The members from abroad this year are Pierre Bonnard, who will represent France; Giovanni Romagnoli, the member from Italy, and Charles Sims of England. He was awarded third prize at the twenty-second Carnegie International. Romagnoli, the young Italian artist, is a teacher of painting at University of Bologna. He won second prize at Carnegie in 1924. The three American members of the jury of award are Charles W. Hawthorne, Howard Giles, and Gifford Beal.

A special feature of the International exhibition this year will be a one-man show of paintings by Giovanni Romagnoli. He has been asked to become a member of the faculty of the College of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute of Technology for a time before returning to Italy. During the time of the International, there will be on view also an exhibition of water colors by Charles Sims.

Whitworth Institute

By FRANK RUTTER

Manchester, Eng.

SEVERAL interesting developments have recently occurred in connection with the art gallery of the Whitworth Institute, Manchester, which was founded by royal charter in 1889 under the will of Sir Joseph Whitworth. Hitherto the two main features of this gallery have been the valuable textile section, which contains an important collection of coptic garments and fabrics and many fine examples of Italian and Spanish weaving and needlework of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and one of the choicest and most extensive collections in England of English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

A few years ago it was felt that the collection of English water colors was so representative and so well acknowledged for its importance to students within its chronological and national limits that a more comprehensive policy might be adopted. Accordingly efforts have been made in two directions, firstly to extend the collection beyond the period which formerly limited its activities to the mid-nineteenth centuries by acquiring examples of the best contemporary water colors, and secondly to secure works which would show the relationship of British water colors with foreign and particularly with the French schools of painting.

At the Manchester Whitworth Institute, then—as still more recently at the Tate Gallery in London—a beginning has been made to transform a national into an international collection. It is hoped that the Whitworth Institute will eventually house the most important and comprehensive collection of water colors on permanent exhibition in England, and that the modern artists represented on its walls may be considered by the public to be worthy of their place in the history of contemporary art.

Thanks to the generosity of A. E. Anderson and other benefactors, an admirable start has been made with the new policy. Chronologically the foreign section begins with bistre drawings by Claude and Canaletto, though a unique early exhibit of the highest interest is a "Classical Landscape," by F. de Moucheron. Dated 1673, this French work anticipates to a remarkable degree the British water colors of a century later. The Barbizon school is represented by Millet's "Potato Gatherers," the original drawing on the stone; Theodore Rousseau's "Rouen," "The Hearth" by Charles Jacques, a beautiful water color of "St. Privé" by Harpignies, and a study by Bastien Lepage. Other French nineteenth century drawings include Daumier's "Mère et sea deux enfants," a pastel "Solitude" by Puvis de Chavannes, Boudin's "Unloading the Boats," a fine pastel by Degas, "The Brown Dress," and two Gauguins, an early "Portrait of a Child" and a fine example of one of his rare Brittany water colors. This and the Degas have been acquired during the last few months, and another recent acquisition has been a pastel "Still Life" by Xavier Roussel.

Considerable courage as well as discernment has been shown in that selection of contemporary French water colors. These include Signac's delicately radiant "Le Marché, Nice," Dunoyer de Segonzac's somber but intensely strong "Landscape in Storm," Albert Marquet's limpid "Sidi Ben Said," Asselin's "Port de Concarneau," Maurice de Vlaminck's "Pot de Fleurs,' and two examples of Othon Friesz, a "Green Landscape" presented by Mr. Anderson and "Les Baigneuses," the gift of Sir Michael Sadler. While steadily developing this foreign section, the Whitworth Institute has not neglected British art, and during the past two years it has added to its collection admirable examples of Sir D. Y. Cameron, George Clausen, Frank Dobson, Mark Gertler, Sir C. J. Holmes, Augustus John, Henry Lamb, John Nash, Sir William Orpen, James Pryde, Walter Sickert, Wilson Steer and Ethelbert White.

Another important development at the Whitworth Institute began with the presentation in 1921 by G. T. Clough of a valuable collection of over 200 engravings and woodcuts by early German, Flemish and Italian masters. This has been made the nucleus of an ever-growing collection of Old Masters, a collection supplemented within the last few months by another large gift of prints and drawings. Early this autumn it is proposed to open the largest gallery in the building as a permanent exhibition room for prints, and it is believed that this will rank as the most important permanent exhibition of the kind that exists in England outside London. Indeed in some respects it will be able to challenge the great London collections, for while many museums have print rooms in which students may view on request the engravings kept for reference in boxes, the Whitworth Institute will be peculiar in showing its prints on walls where all may see them without the slightest trouble. Henceforward it is claimed that the casual visitor will be able to follow the progress of Renaissance engraving in Europe through the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and later on the walls of the Whitworth Institute in a manner that is practicable in no other museum in Great Britain.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An American comedy entitled "Miss Faust," by Rita Wellman, is announced by Eva La Gallienne for production at her theater in Fourteenth Street this season.

"Howdy King," by Mark Swan, has been placed in rehearsal by Mr. Swan, with Minor Watson in the lead.

"Katja, the Dancer," the next musical production by the Shuberts, which opens in Philadelphia on Oct. 4, will have in its cast Lilian Davies, Allan Prior, Dennis Hoey, Bruce Winston, Jack Sheehan, Doris Patston and Oscar Figman.

"May-Fair" will be the title of the Gershwin-Bolton-Wodehouse musical comedy in which Gertrude Lawrence and Oscar Shaw will appear in New York.

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The Pageantry of a Castle

WHEN the Castle of Blois is spoken of, immediately the characters who have made its history rush onto the stage and the romantic pageantry proceeds to unfold. And where shall we find pageantry more illustrious or flamboyant, more heroic or bombastic, more majestic or sentimental, than in the great halls of the Castle of Blois.

To one who had never heard its story, the castle would seem to speak only of architecture, but once we learn the romance of the castle, in company with Balzac, Dumas and Stevenson, we are transported there and made to share in all its varied story. These novelists have perpetuated it in striking and characteristic mediums.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in his essay, "Charles of Orleans," introduces his hero in magnificence as he returns to France in 1440, after five-and-twenty years in captivity in England. To place Charles of Orleans in a pageant, so gayly staged, is to cause him to live again those last twenty years in the Court of Blois; for Charles loved display as he loved power. With his bride of fifteen, Mary of Cleves, he sets forth from the Burgundian court: "From all sides, ladies and gentlemen thronged to offer him their services; some gave him their sons for pages, some archers for a bodyguard; and by the time he reached Tournay, he had a following of three hundred horses. Everywhere he was received as though he had been the King of France."

The Court of Blois was resplendent in accomplishments of the high-born and learned society attracted there. "It was not only messengers fiery red with haste and charged with the destiny of nations, who were made welcome at the gates of Blois. If any man of accomplishment came that way, he was sure of an audience, and something for his pocket. This was when Jehan Nègre, the Lombard, came to Blois and played chess against all these chess-players, . . . or when Bandet Harenc of Chalons made ballades before all the ballade-makers." Among the distinguished visitors came Suffolk, in whose charge Charles of Orleans had been captive in England.

Charles, after repeated failures to gain the power of the semi-royalty of the princes of the blood, was forced from the political stage. But, as he abandons himself to his rondels and chess and pilgrimages, what our pageantry has lost of the bombastic, it has gained in picturesqueness.

"There was probably something of his rooted delight in pageantry, as well as a good deal of gentle piety, in the feelings with which Charles gave dinner every Friday to thirteen poor people, served them himself, and washed their feet with his own hands."

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Thus passes the pageantry of the fifteenth century, and Robert Louis Stevenson retires as Balzac claims the stage for the sixteenth century, in his work, "About Catherine de' Medici":

"The Castle of Blois had the attraction of representing three different kinds of architecture—three periods, three systems, three dynasties. And there is not, perhaps, any other royal residence which in this respect can compare with it. The vast building shows, in one inclosure, in one courtyard, a complete picture of that great product of national life and manners which architecture always is. This part of the building, where Catherine and Mary Stewart held magnificent court, had in the middle of the façade a hexagonal hollow tower, up which winds a staircase in stone, an arabesque device invented by giants and executed by dwarfs to give this front the effect of a dream. . . . The stone is like lace. Flowers and figures of men and animals creep down the ribs, multiply at every step, and crown the vault with a pendant."

As we visualize the architecture from Balzac's description, the images of those whom we associate with the edifice take shape and strut about the gallery in uniform; or gallop through the parks on their steeds; or descend the grand staircase in brocades and ermine; or extend their jeweled hands in greeting to their lovers; or stand at an open window, waving a farewell; or we may have a glimpse of the fair lady on a balcony with the troubadour below, singing his rondels in praise of her beauty.

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Balzac retires, having prepared the stage for Dumas, who gives us in "The Two Dianas" an intimate scene occurring on the 27th of February, 1560:

"'Oh,' cried Francis, . . . 'To escape; to fly away; to give up for a time the cares of a throne, Paris, Blois, even France, and go—where? I do not know; but at least far from here! to breathe a little at my ease like ordinary men. Say, Mary, would not a journey of six months or a year give you pleasure?'

"'I should be delighted, dear sire, especially for your sake,' answered Mary. . . .

"'What if we were to visit our realm of Scotland?'

"'What! pass the sea!' said Mary. 'Go among those fogs! No! I much prefer our smiling Touraine and this pleasant château of Blois. Why not go to Spain and pay a visit to our sister Elizabeth?'

"'The air of Madrid is not good for the Kings of France, Mary.'

"'Well, then, Italy,' returned Mary. 'It is always warm there. A blue sky and a blue sea! orange-trees in flower, music and fêtes!'

"'Then, let it be Italy!' cried the king, gayly."

The Cardinal de Lorraine and the Duke de Guise enter pale and breathless: "'A conspiracy against your Majesty has just been discovered. . . . You must therefore leave this open city of Blois and its defenceless château today, and retire to Amboise, whose fortified château shelters you from any surprise.'

"Mary and Francis regarded each other piteously.

"'So, ma mei, what is to become of our fine journey to Rome?'

"'It has turned into a flight to Amboise,' returned Mary, sighing."

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Dumas still claims the stage for his drama of a century later, "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne." On a May morning in 1660, a messenger arrived from Paris. The king was traveling to Spain, and would pass through Blois. His court accompanied him. Great astonishment was painted on the countenance of an unknown gentleman, lodged at the hostelry of the Medici, in the city of Blois.

"After a company of musketeers, a closely ranked troop of gentlemen, came the litter of monsieur le cardinal, drawn like a carriage by four black horses. The pages and people of the cardinal marched behind. Next came the carriage of the queen-mother, with her maids of honor at the doors, her gentlemen on horseback at both sides. The king then appeared, mounted upon a splendid horse of Saxon breed, with a flowing mane. The Prince de Condé, M. Dangeau, and twenty other courtiers, followed by their people and their baggage, closed this veritably triumphant march."

Gaston of Orleans and Madam welcomed this brilliant assembly at the castle. A little cortége escorted the king to the chamber destined for him, the same that had been occupied by Henry III during his sojourn in the States.

The unknown of the hostelry des Medici has been seen to go out, enveloped in his cloak.

"'Who goes there?' said the guard.

"'A friend,' replied the unknown.

"'What do you want?'

"'To speak to the king.'

"'If I consent to announce you, may I at least know whom to announce, monsieur?'

"'You will announce His Majesty Charles II, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.'"

✧ ✧ ✧

As Balzac, Dumas and Stevenson permit us to wander with them through this jewel of the French crown, what common emotion do we find highly developed by these chroniclers?

Religious fanaticism, flamboyant behaviour; festivities, solemnities, foible for pageantry; all these emotions hold the attention, but—transcending all these forces—the obsession for power was the spirit of the age. C. S.

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Spitsbergen's North-East Land

There are two facts which render Spitsbergen, and especially North-East Land, of particular interest. . . . In the first place, as everyone now knows, there was a time, not so very long ago—say, at a guess, twenty or thirty thousand years—when the British Isles were subject to all the rigours of an arctic climate, and lay buried for the greater part beneath an overwhelming mass of ice and snow, which has left its mark upon our landscapes, and spread over the ground deposits of gravel and clay so complex in structure that even now, after half a century of unremitting study, they still offer problems for investigation.

Such as Great Britain was then, so is Spitsbergen now. There in North-East Land great ice-sheets, swollen into a mighty dome, feed the glaciers which steal slowly down the valleys and fjords, to break away in icebergs when they reach the sea. If we wish to find the key to the problems we have inherited from our own Ice Age, it is in such a region that we must seek it. . . .

The living things on the island have, in addition to the general interest which attaches to all forms of life, a special interest, due to the peculiarity of their habitat, characterised not only by its climate, but its isolation in the arctic Sea, remote from all surrounding land. . . . Of mammals there are few. The reindeer, which gives its name to an epoch of the glacial age, is one of them; add to this the arctic fox, bears, seals and walrus, and we exhaust the list. Birds are more numerous. They include the Ivory gull, Sabine's gull, Brent goose, Turnstone, Sanderling, Great Northern Diver and Bewick's swan. . . .

It is now many millions of years ago—many millions, indeed, before our coal forests were storing up fuel for us—that a great mountain system—the Caledonian chain—extended from Wales, through Scotland, Scandinavia, and Spitsbergen, and then on into Northern Greenland. All of that chain which stretched from Spitsbergen to Greenland and from Spitsbergen to Norway, has disappeared, and we do not know what has become of it; but Spitsbergen remains as a surviving relic; it helps to mark out the course of the ancient chain and affords information of its composition and structure. The Scandinavian geologists, especially the Swedes, have therefore devoted much time and labour to a study of Spitsbergen, and have published many important papers on its rocks and their organic fossils. They have also thoroughly surveyed it and represented its structure by geological maps and sections. The North-East Land, however, remained unexplored—almost, a terra incognita. There then was a tempting field for the geologist, and, needless to say, Dr. Sanford made the most of his opportunity. He has brought home valuable collections, which he is now subjecting to intensive study, and may venture to add, without divulging a secret, that he has discovered the geological relation in which the North-East Land stands to Spitsbergen: it marks the foreland against which the mountain folds of the chain which traverse Spitsbergen have been driven like the waves of the sea, to fall in breakers or to die gently away. This is a discovery of the very first importance. —From the Preface to "With Seaplane and Sledge in the Arctic," by George Binney.

Un Matin à Ville d'Avray. From a Painting by Corot Photograph by Maison Ad. Braun & Cie

The Countryside

No one knows the countryside,
Deep and green and sweet and wide,
Unless on some soft gusty day
He has gone over, and far away
Crossed a ridge above a hill,
Along a little road, until,
Passing a little stream and mill,
All down under in the valleys,
He tramps the red damp forest alleys.
No one knows the countryside
Unless he's seen it in October,
When all the green has changed to fire
And all the gold is brown and sober. . . .

A little moon, engraved and thin,
A most enchanted autumn moon,
Is caught, an amber javelin,
In the dark heraldry of oaks;
And acridly chrysanthemums,
And acridly the burning mould,
Send up the incense of their fumes
In the blue twilight growing cold.
And all about there is a feeling
Of hearths, elate, sedate, appealing.
The moles are making warm their nests,
The rabbit's fur is growing whiter,
The owls put feathers on their breasts,
The chipmunks pack their granaries tighter,
And men chop logs and pile them high,
And watch the shifting northern sky.

—Struthers Burt, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

COROT'S father, a retired draper, had acquired a small "pied à terre" at Ville d'Avray, and here on the banks of the Seine Corot spent many an hour in his youthful days, playing and sketching with Maman Corot's young apprentice, for Maman Corot was quite a renowned modiste in those days.

One of the most charming pictures of this spot is now at the Rouen Museum. It is called "Un matin à Ville d'Avray," and was exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1868. In this composition we see glistening waters under the rays of the rising sun, and all the landscape is bathed in a blue haze. The garments of a misty night still trail faintly over the leafy domes of the trees. The peaceful figure of a peasant girl predominates in the foreground while in the distance cattle stand knee deep in water.

The little church of Ville d'Avray is the possessor of one of Corot's earlier works, "Saint Jerome in the Desert," done while under the influence of Tuscany in one of his Italian peregrinations. It is a large painting, rather austere in color and composition, contrasting greatly with his later works, so full of light and the more gracious side of nature.

During the war of 1870 Corot shut himself up in his studio of the rue Paradis Poissonière. There he painted away many of the gray hours of that hard winter, covering his walls with reminiscences of peaceful landscapes.

Ville d'Avray and its beautiful forests were ever uppermost in the heart of this buoyant, sweet-natured painter.

In the Pottery Hills

We divided our forces quite equally the next morning. My husband, with the Chinese gentleman correct to the last fold of his trousers, safe in the traditions of tradition-bred China . . . took sampan for the market streets and the work of the twentieth century—that highly organized oil business. And I, with the young captain of the launch as guide, took sampan for the sixteenth or fifteenth century nestled among the pottery hills. It mattered not which you called it, fifteenth or sixteenth century. There was little difference in a mere century in this village. Time moved so slowly.

My sampan nosed its way into the muddy shore. The laodah handed me gallantly from stepping stone to stepping stone, on to a mud-banked landing place. Simple, this stepping into the past. In five minutes' time after leaving the launch, I was walking the old, old paving stones of the old-as-time village. A nice, dark, drowsy old street bordered with dark, drowsy, old shops. The same thing was happening here to-day, as I stepped debonairly into it from the twentieth century, as had been happening for a few hundred years—just drowsing. I walked quickly, too quickly for fifteenth century decorum, down the roof-darkened street where shafts of light like spearheads lay on the pavements and the dirt floors of the windowless shops. Going quickly like that, I came without warning into the potter's village. Any pace would have been precipitate for me—native of the Middle West of America where we take our national experiences from a mere hundred years—that brought me into this village which to-day took its experiences from the days before Rome was built. Just so it probably looked then and just so it looked when Columbus set out to try his theory that the world was round, and to find a shorter route to the East India trade. Just so it looked when my forefathers sent their first sailing vessels to Canton, a bare four hundred miles away, and just so it looked today as my husband not a mile away transacted the affairs of the twentieth century. It appeared not to be affected by any such small affair as a mere century. What did it matter to it that in the hasty march of a few generations my country had achieved skyscrapers and big business; what did it matter to it that its country was acquiring them too?

I went on until I came to a hut made of the halves of peacock green jars wedged into its walls and a yellow thatched roof. As it stood in the middle of the path, I turned aside. This brought me to a tall ancient tree leaning over a roof that looked like a peacock's tail, made up as it was of broken bits of blue-green and brown jars. The walls of this hut I could not see, so deep were they buried in the side of an oven hill, but as the roof stood directly in my path I turned again and this time I found myself standing in the courtyard of potter's hut. Thus far, as nothing but the colorful huts had challenged me, I became bold and went and stood in the doorway of the potter's abode. Even my presence did not stir with curiosity the worker within. The man who worked there was not wont to give attention to the novel or strange. . . . Round and round a crude pedestal the potter walked shaping the clay upon it. He had no potter's wheel. Potter's wheels were too new for him. They belonged to a latter period in history. With a wooden mallet he hammered, smoothed and patted his jar into shape, making with a bit of rag its decoration of lines and flowers. — Alice Tisdale Hobart, in "By the City of the Long Sand."

An Hour in Haworth

Still, as I mused, the naked room,
The alien firelight died away;
And from the midst of cheerless gloom,
I passed to bright, unclouded day.

A little and a lone green lane
That opened on a common wide;
A distant, dreamy, dim blue chain
Of mountains circling every side.

A heaven so clear, an earth so calm,
So sweet, so soft, so hushed an air;
And, deepening still the dream-like charm,
Wild moor-sheep feeding everywhere.

That was the scene, I knew it well;
I knew the turfy pathway's sweep,
That, winding o'er each billowy swell,
Marked out the tracks of wandering sheep.

—Emily Brontë.

"Kommen till mig"

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

EN MANING, som gällde alla folk och alla tider och icke endast dem som tillhörde den första kristna tiden, var denna: "Kommen till mig, I alla som arbeten och ären betungade, så skall jag giva Eder ro." I vår tid, liksom fordom, manar Kristus en mänsklighet, som är utan hem och utan vänner och kvald av synd, att komma och nedlägga sina bördor inför den kärleksrike, förbarmande Fadern, Gud. Falska föreställningar om Gud och Hans skapelse giva i vår tid vika för andlig förståelse, och då denna andliga förståelse verkar i det mänskliga medvetandet, bliva de sjuka helade, syndare förbättras, och tunga bördor avlyftas från de fattiga och nödställda. Genom Kristi, Sanningens, verksamhet blir hela människosläktet pånyttfött, och följande profetia av Jeremia går i uppfyllelse: "De skola alla känna mig, från den minste bland dem till den störste, säger Herren." I vår tid, mer än kanske någonsin förut, följer människornas tänkande andliga riktlinjer.

En av de härliga frukterna av denna forskning är vetskapen att Gud icke är upphovet till synd, sjukdom, lidande, fattigdom eller något annat disharmoniskt tillstånd. Den falska uppfattningen om Gud såsom både straffande och belönande lämnar rum för den sanning Johannes uttalar, då han säger: "Gud är Kärleken" och kommer till oss i vårt liv endast såsom en oändligt ömsinnad kärleksrik Fader, förlänande hälsa, lycka, frid och rikliga tillgångar. Dessutom lära vi att, eftersom disharmoniska tillstånd icke hava sitt ursprung i Gud och följaktligen sakna ursprung eller verklighet, de blott äro resultat av ett felaktigt tänkande, som utdrives och tillintetgöres av en rätt förståelse. Sättet att komma till Kristus och finna ro är därför att vinna en rätt förståelse av Gud och Hans förhållande till människan och att tillämpa denna förståelse på våra dagliga förehavanden. Då vi göra detta, skola vi finna, att fattigdom viker för rikliga tillgångar, ensamhetskänsla och sorg för förnöjsamhet och glädje, fruktan för frid och sjukdom för hälsa. Genom denna gudomliga metod komma skaror av människor över hela världen i åtnjutande av sin bördarätt såsom Guds barn och vinna befrielse från köttets lidanden och deras fördärvliga följder.

De som studera den Kristliga Vetenskapen finna i dess lära en tillfredsställande och bevisbar förklaring över Gud och människan, Hans avbild och likhet. Genom att på sina dagliga förehavanden tillämpa dess lära finna de den ro, som utlovats åt alla dem som komma i ödmjukhet och lydnad. "Gud är vad Skriften förkunnar Honom vara—Liv, Sanning, Kärlek. Ande är gudomlig Princip, och den gudomliga Principen är Kärlek, och Kärleken är Sinne, och Sinne är icke både gott och ont, ty Gud är Sinne; därför finns det i verkligheten endast ett Sinne, emedan det endast finns en Gud." Denna definition på Gud, som återfinnes på sidan 330 i den Kristliga Vetenskapens lärobok "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" av Mary Baker Eddy, har visat en stor skara män, kvinnor och barn vägen, som leder ut ur det mörker och den vidskepelse, som omgiva bibelns lära angående Gud, till en härlig insikt om att Gud alltid är nära för att trösta, hela, leda och värna dem som komma till Honom på ett rätt sätt. Eftersom Gud är gudomligt Sinne, komma vi till Honom på det sätt Paulus angav, då han skrev till filipperna: "Varen så till sinnes som Kristus Jesus var." Det är ett alltigenom andligt tillvägagångssätt, varigenom goda tankar fasthållas och onda tankar utdrivas och tillintetgöras.

Önskan att vara god och att leva såsom Gud vill att vi skola leva—detta är av Gud. Det är en maning att komma och taga del i fullt mått av Guds rika gåvor: hälsa, lycka, frid, renhet och rikliga tillgångar. Hur omsorgsfullt borde vi icke hålla vakt över dessa änglagäster och hälsa deras ankomst med glädje och tacksamhet! Då vi hörsamma dessa rena önskningar och bemöda oss om att utdriva ur vår tanke allt som är olikt Gud, skingras de moln som utestänga oss från Hans kärleks solsken, och vi bliva i stånd att vandra framåt, in i det förlovade land där våra bördor falla bort. På sidan 8 i "Science and Health" läsa vi: "Om vi känna den höga strävan, den ödmjukhet, tacksamhet och kärlek, som våra ord uttrycka—detta mottager Gud, och det är vist att ej söka bedraga oss själva eller andra, ty 'intet är förborgat, som icke skall bliva uppenbart'!"

Härav framgår att ärlighet, ödmjukhet och uppriktighet berättiga till säkert inträde i denna fristad. Anledningen varför den Kristliga Vetenskapen så effektivt tillintetgör villfarelse är, att den går till lidandets orsak eller grund och tillintetgör verkningarna genom att tillintetgöra orsaken. Å sidan 174 i "Miscellaneous Writings" ger Mrs. Eddy oss en mycket nyttig förmaning. Hon skriver där: "Låt oss få klarhet angående abstrakta begrepp. Låt oss komma inför Hans ansikte, Han som befriar oss från alla överträdelser och helar alla våra sjukdomar." Och hon tillägger: "Låt oss öppna våra hjärtan för den Princip som för allting fram i harmoni—allt ifrån sparvens fallande till en värld på dess rörliga bana. Högt över 'Björninnan med hennes ungar', mer omfattande än solsystemet och högre än vår planets atmosfär är Vetenskapen om andligt helande."

Music

The meaning of song goes deep. Who is there that in logical words can express the effect that music has on us? A kind of inarticulate unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite and lets us for a moment gaze into that.—Thomas Carlyle.

"Come unto me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT only to those of the early Christian era was the call, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," but to all peoples at all times. Today, as of yore, the Christ is calling homeless, friendless, sin-sick humanity to come and lay down their burdens at the feet of the loving, compassionate Father, God. Today false beliefs about God and His creation, man, are giving place to spiritual understanding; and as this spiritual understanding operates in human consciousness, the sick are being healed, sinners are being reformed, and heavy burdens are being lifted from the poor and needy. Through the ministrations of the Christ, Truth, the whole human family is being regenerated, and the prophecy of Jeremiah, "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord," is being fulfilled. Today, probably as never before, men are thinking along spiritual lines.

One of the glorious results of this research is the knowledge that God is not the author of sin, sickness, disease, poverty, or any other discordant condition. The false concept of God as both punishing and rewarding is giving place to the truth that, as John declares, "God is love," and comes into our lives only as an infinitely kind and loving Father bestowing health, happiness, peace, and plenty. Furthermore, it is being learned that since discordant conditions do not have their origin in God, they have no real origin or reality and are but the result of false thinking, which a correct understanding will cast out and destroy. The way, then, to come to Christ and find rest is to gain a correct understanding of God and His relation to man and apply this understanding in our daily affairs. As we do this, we shall find poverty giving place to plenty, loneliness and sorrow to contentment and joy, fear to peace, and sickness to health. Through this divine method, multitudes all over the world are coming into their birthright as children of God and freedom from the ills of the flesh and their blighting effects.

Students of Christian Science are finding in its teachings a satisfying, demonstrable explanation of God and His image and likeness, man. Through the application of its teachings in daily affairs they are finding the rest promised to those who come humbly and obediently. "God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be,—Life, Truth, Love. Spirit is divine Principle, and divine Principle is Love, and Love is Mind, and Mind is not both good and bad, for God is Mind; therefore there is in reality one Mind only, because there is one God." This definition of God, found on page 330 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has lighted the way for a vast army of men, women, and children out of the darkness and superstition surrounding the Bible teachings about God into the glorious realization that God is ever near to comfort, heal, direct, and protect those who come to Him in an acceptable manner. Since God is divine Mind, we come to Him in the manner outlined by Paul when he wrote to the Philippians, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." It is a wholly mental process, whereby good thoughts are adhered to and evil thoughts are cast out and destroyed.

The desire to be good and to live as God would have us live, is of God. It is a call to come and partake fully of God's bounties of health, happiness, peace, purity, and plenty. How carefully, then, we should guard those angel visitants, and with what joy and gratitude we should hail their coming! As we obey those pure desires and strive to put out of thought everything unlike God, the clouds that shut us out from the sunshine of His love are dispelled, and we are able to make forward marches into the promised land, where burdens fall away from us. On page 8 of Science and Health we read, "If we feel the aspiration, humility, gratitude, and love which our words express,—this God accepts; and it is wise not to try to deceive ourselves or others, for 'there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed!'"

From this it is seen that honesty, humility, and sincerity are sure passports to this haven of refuge. The reason that Christian Science is so very effective in the destruction of error is that it goes to the cause or root of the trouble and by destroying the cause destroys the effects. Mrs. Eddy gives very helpful admonition on page 174 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she writes: "Let us have a clearing up of abstractions. Let us come into the presence of Him who removeth all iniquities, and healeth all our diseases." And she adds: "Let us open our affections to the Principle that moves all in harmony,—from the falling of a sparrow to the rolling of a world. Above Arcturus and his sons, broader than the solar system and higher than the atmosphere of our planet, is the Science of mental healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

The Old Mountain Stage

The top at last,—but the sun bends low
To the crest of the next divide:
The stage is late, and the mail bags, too,
With a whole week's mail inside.
Down grade at speed—there is call for pace,—
Sit tight on the box and still,
While the off lead gallops with his ears laid back,
And the nigh lead crowds the hill.

To the right the land drops sheer away,
To the left, the hill springs steep;
Far down, the loops of the twisting road
Like yellow serpents creep.
The sun is lost on his western trail,
And the breath of the dusk comes chill,
As the off lead gallops with his ears laid back,
And the nigh lead crowds the hill.

The moon is up in the east behind
Like a clipped coin tossed in the sky;
Past either side the black pines slip
As the red wheels thunder by;
The smell of the clay dust taints the air
And the scream of a hawk comes shrill,
While the off lead gallops with his ears laid back,
And the nigh lead crowds the hill. . . .

A light below, like a sunken star,
And the brag of a swollen stream,
And the horses swing down the last half mile
Like the midnight steeds of a dream. . . .
While the off lead gallops with his ears laid back,
And the nigh lead crowds the hill.

—From "The Poems of Robert Cameron Rogers."

Awaking

Dawn came sharp and chill with red clouds on a faint green sky and drops of water on every leaf and blade. A breeze blew over the garden, dropping dew and dropping petals, shivering over the drenched paddocks, and was lost in the sombre bush. In the sky some tiny stars floated for a moment and then they were gone—they were dissolved like bubbles. And plain to be heard in the early quiet was the sound of the creek in the paddock running over the brown stones, running in and out of the sandy hollows, hiding under clumps of dark berry bushes, spilling into a swamp of yellow flowers and cresses.

And then at the first beam of sun the birds began. Big cheeky birds, starlings and minahs, whistled on the lawns, the little birds, the goldfinches and linnets and fan-tails flicked from bough to bough. A lovely kingfisher perched on the paddock fence preening his rich beauty, and a tui sang his three notes and laughed and sang them again.—From "Prelude," by Katherine Mansfield.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

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EDUCATIONAL

The Universities and Adult Education

By WILLIAM H. LIGHTY
President, National University Extension Association

Madison, Wis.

DO ADULTS "carry on" consistent and systematic studies after school or college days have ended? And if they do, what do they study? Under what direction? To what ends? These questions are asked with increasing frequency in these days in which the term "adult education" is so often used. One answer is found in the fact that forty-odd outstanding universities of the United States at work in this field are associated in institutional membership for the advancement of adult education. This National Association for University Extension teaching addresses itself to the solution of the great open problems connected with adult education.

One may tentatively state that adult education comprises the educational undertakings carried on in the interests of all of us who have ceased to go to school formally, and particularly schools or colleges where youth is given preparation for life's work. It therefore follows that adult education is carried on with and by persons who are already participating in the currents of life and engaged in the performance of the world's work. The field of adult education may, therefore, be said to comprise that vast area of normal human life following one's work in the preparatory school, whether grade school or graduate school.

A New Social Zeal

Within the present century a new social zeal has been born through a better understanding of what the tutored and liberalized mind can do. The treasure houses of human knowledge have not only been thrown open, but personally conducted adventures of many kinds have been undertaken to conduct men and women through these treasure houses in order to expose them to all the communicable blessings to which they may be susceptible. This new century zeal has recast and revitalized the university extension undertakings of the generation before, then so promising and yet often so disappointing.

In this day the universities of the United States have come to function in very real ways in the area of adult life by making available the usable knowledge acquired throughout the progress of the race. This fact is as yet not generally or adequately understood. However, within the past few years an increasing body of men and women throughout the Nation have come to realize the fact that their universities are so organized that any citizen may continue his education at home from the point to which it had been previously carried. The business of the modern university is to disseminate usable knowledge and promote liberal culture as well as to teach youth, and to add to our knowledge through the results of research.

A lawyer in middle life, so called, and in active practice, enrolled for a home study course in a modern language with one of our universities. In the appropriate place on his enrollment form he stated his purpose for taking up this study: "To stave off stupidity and old age." His sense of humor, associated with a sensible philosophy of life reflects the purposes of thousands of men and women of all ages, all vocations, all degrees of education, possessed of a healthy intellectual curiosity and acquisitiveness, eager to understand and to enjoy life, who are pursuing home study work with universities throughout the country. It reflects the common sense, modern appreciation of the fact that through consecutive and systematized guidance under the leadership of a master in any of the various fields of knowledge men and women may most economically and effectually satisfy their intellectual or vocational needs and desires both as to expenditure of time or of money.

Wide in Compass

It may no longer be assumed that these undertakings are largely for those who would recover lost opportunities or repair disadvantages. There are nowadays, of course, many persons carrying forward their personal educational adventures who have already satisfied bachelor's, master's and doctor's requirements. Such may be instanced in the case of a man widely and favorably known throughout the country who, as head of the department of economics in a well-known university, carried through three specialized correspondence study courses offered by another university and publicly proclaimed the merits of the procedure both in point of economy of time and effort and money expenditures.

Such instances as given above could be multiplied many times in any of the forty-odd universities now so conspicuously engaged in advancing the work of adult education. The commercialized exploitations in the name of education have, in the thoughts of many who have looked no further than the ludicrous claims of advertisers, too often closed or prejudiced the minds of men and women to the legitimate adventures.

The modern university, committed to the search for the truth and a zeal to make it prevail, constitutes a most fitting instrument for leadership in adult education. While its intramural aspirations may be the attainment of erudition or pure scholarship, its extramural ambition is to translate all usable knowledge into terms of life. And, while the results of the educative processes on the campus may often seem to be more or less remote from the currents of life, the adventures of universities in adult education, formal and informal, are in the very nature of things speedily translated into the practices of life. Thus through the liberal service channels of our universities, authentic information, seasoned conclusions from up-to-date knowledge may constantly play upon the solutions of all contemporary problems, individual or social, and upon the deepest issues of human life.

For the educational refinement and improvement of all the issues of life the university, as free as is humanly possible from all propaganda, is rapidly becoming recognized as the best fitted instrument. This recognition is becoming world wide, as is evidenced by the existence and functioning of a world association for adult education. In serving its time without capitulating to it the modern university seems to be ushering in a new renaissance.

How a Mother Found a Way to Help the School

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

A MOTHER who was too busy with home and business duties to take part in the activities of the parent-teacher association of her son's school, discovered that she could still be of some service to the educational work in the following way: She noticed that her boy was constantly looking for things: pictures of various places for his geography notebook, poems which were correlated with his language work, current events, entertaining and helpful stories for the pleasure hour. In her home there was, fortunately, abundant material to satisfy these demands, and the boy would return from school with shining face to report his teacher's pleasure in his notebooks. Then she noticed that he was always trying to find duplicates of the pictures he had secured; upon being questioned, he said that there were other children in his grade who did not have papers and magazines in their homes.

Gave Thought to It

The mother then began to give some thought to the matter. She had many friends who were getting the same magazines she had in her home, and who had no use for them after a hurried, casual reading. She secured a course of study which would give her some idea of the material which would be required during the year, and as she did her own daily reading she kept alert for pictures, articles and poems which would be helpful. Whenever she came across something useful she marked it with a blue pencil and laid the magazine on a certain shelf ready for the boy's scissors. When night came and the boy was through his brief preparation of lessons, it was an engaging task to look for what his mother had marked and have something ready for the next day.

It was his business also when he wanted duplicates to secure them from his mother's friends. For instance, a certain woman's magazine has been publishing for several years a series of travel articles with bright, colorful illustrations. These proved just the inspiration for a geography notebook. The pictures of Holland especially were most attractive, and the children were led through the interest thus established to an appreciation of Phœbe Cary's "The Leak in the Dike" and to making lovely tulip posters. The Christian Science Monitor seemed always to have something appropriate to the subject at hand, and since this particular school had only one copy at its disposal the boy often took his mother's number to share with his fellow-pupils. The local papers furnished material too, especially in a series of history-sketches with illustrations, and a column devoted to the world's best poetry.

An Advance Agent

It is not implied that the boy collected enough material to supply all the others, but by constituting himself an advance agent the teacher was able to say, "In today's paper, you will find—" or, "In the September number of —— magazine . . ." A collection of foreign postal cards was also most helpful. The mother sent only a few at a time, as nearly as she could tell on the day a particular country was under discussion. The teacher passed these around for close observation and expressed great appreciation of the interest thus gained. It was discovered during the summer that even a postal card projector, such as one buys for $8 or $10, would do wonders with these cards.

This is one way by which the average mother may be helpful to her child's teacher. One has only to visit a grade in the public school where the teacher has anywhere from 30 to 60 pupils in her charge, with as many aritimetic, language, history, and other papers to corect daily, to realize that she has no time for running down outside helps. One may suppose too that when geography comes at, say 3 o'clock, after a long day, the introduction of a stack of brightly colored cards or a simple travel story by one who knows how to reach the child-thought, may mean real blessings. In the case cited the mother found that aside from her boy's pleasure in being useful, his own interest was greatly stimulated and the other children, through the right sense of competition, were awakened to the supply of good things in their own home or the ambition for them in the future. In serving the common need the boy developed a wholesome class spirit and a fine unconsciousness of his own attainments.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

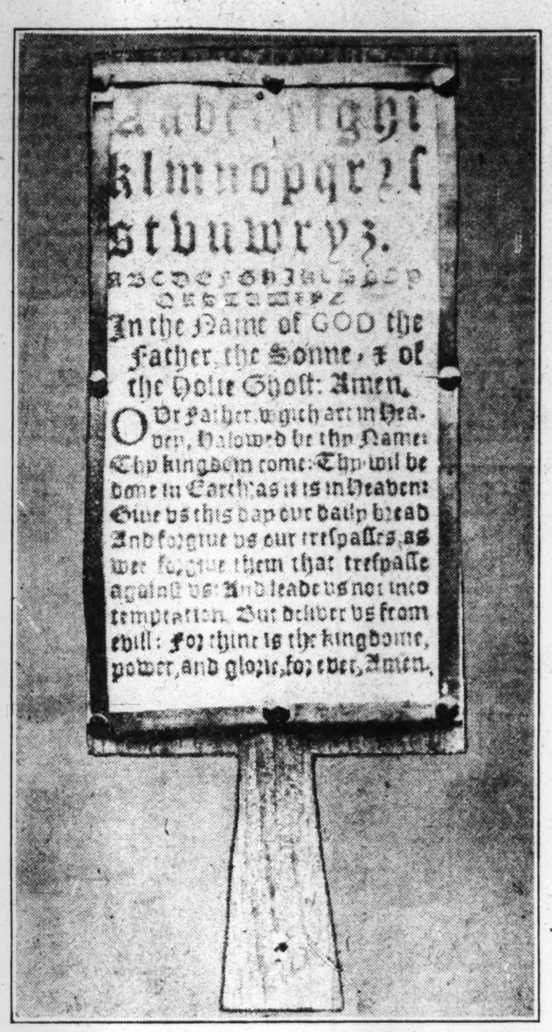
Trondhjem (tron'-yem) (German, Drontheim), seaport of Norway, at mouth of Nid River, where the Kings of Norway have been crowned ever since the time of Magnus V (1164).

Justin Louis Emile Combes (kōmb'), noted French politician, physician, and author.

Sneek (snāk), a town in West Friesland Province, Holland, 13 miles south-southwest of Leeuwarden.

Bahr Tabariyeh (tah-bah-rē'-yeh) (called in the Bible variously, Sea of Galilee, Sea of Tiberias, Lake of Gennesaret), a lake of Palestine, 14 miles long and 8 wide, 600 feet below level of Mediterranean. Around it were formerly the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have disappeared.

Llangollen (lan-goth'-len), town on right bank of River Dee, 22 miles southwest of Chester.



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Hornbook, or Old-Time Primer, on Exhibition in the New York Public Library. A Hornbook Was a Single Sheet of Paper Mounted on a Wooden Board of Convenient Size and Shape. A Handle Permitted It to Be Hung From a Child's Girdle. Over the Paper Was a Sheet of Transparent Horn for Protection. On Many of These Books Were the Letters of the Alphabet in Large and Small Letters, and the Lord's Prayer.

Boy Farmers Study Big Problems

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

FROM January to March in Sun Prairie, Wis., is conducted a unique school, the only one of its kind in this country as far as can be ascertained. It is a farm school held at night for farm boys, and is sponsored by the state board of vocational education. It is operated with the avowed aim of training the youth on the farm to solve some of the rural problems now vexing the United States.

The classes are held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 o'clock until 10, and are free to boys from 14 to 21 years of age. Any boy between those ages is welcome whether he is already enrolled in the high school or is at home working on the farm. The winter months were chosen for the classes since farm workers have more free time during this period. Last winter's course consisted of 20 meetings, and the average attendance for the entire time was 26.5 per session. Walter F. Renk, director and teacher of the school, says regarding this average: "We consider this exceptional when we note the fact that many of these boys came from a distance in the country, and at a time of year when the roads are often almost impassable, being blockaded with snow."

Two of the subjects being particularly stressed in the school at present are alfalfa raising, and the accurate and consistent keeping of farm records.

Interest Instead of Rules

Everything possible is done to make the work practical and interesting to the students, for the backers of the project feel that the work is of inestimable importance. No textbooks are required; students are not asked to make outside preparation for the classes; no compulsion is laid upon anyone regarding regular attendance. The reason for the removal of these customary requirements of a school is found in the fact that the majority of the boys are out of school because they want to be out, not because economic pressure compels them to remain at home to work on the farm.

But by way of counteracting the possible results of any absence of laxness of rules, such interesting work is planned as to make it a hardship for a boy to have to miss a single class meeting. The success of the scheme is apparent in the attendance figures just quoted.

Athletics and Follow-Up Work

The school board of Sun Prairie co-operates with the state board to the extent of permitting the use of the high school building for these night classes. The class is given the use of the gymnasium, also, and a play hour is scheduled to follow regular class work every Tuesday and Thursday evening. Indoor baseball, basketball and volley ball are favorite games, and so much interest was shown in these sports that a basketball team was organized from the group. This team was quite successful in its scheduled games during the past season.

The students in the night classes are not simply given what they can assimilate in 20 lessons and then turned out and forgotten. A follow-up system is used whereby supervised farm practice is carried on during the summer months. The plan is that which is followed in the Smith-Hughes schools of agriculture.

Team Work at Borstal Institution

London, Eng.,
Special Correspondence

THE girls of the Borstal Institution for the first time were allowed to ask their mothers to their Annual Sports' Day this summer.

These girls have been sent by the magistrates for two or three years to Borstal to be trained to take their place in the community. One mother came from Yorkshire and brought a baby sister. A soldier-brother who was going to India the following month came from Hampshire to see his sister. He had traveled all night and was going back the next night.

The first question some of the girls asked their mothers was: "Did you bring her any flowers?" and indeed, most of the mothers arrived laden with bouquets for the Governor. When the Governor came in and talked to the mothers, each one said about her own daughter: "She's happier, more contented."

Any unhappiness due to being separated from their homes seemed entirely to have left the girls. They were eager to tell their mothers everything, just as if it were an ordinary school. "I get a stripe next month!" "That's my pal over there." "This is where we play at week-ends; the top-grade girls play here every night."

The mothers were all impressed with the gardens where each girl works for three months. They were gay with flowers, bunches of which were proudly given to the mothers to take home. No shadow of police court or disgrace rested on Borstal. The mothers seemed only glad that their turbulent charges were being trained.

Developing Sportsmanship

For the first time the girls were playing in teams, and winning prizes for the team as a unit. The Governor—Miss Lilian Barker—looked on this as a great advance. It had been difficult at first even to get the girls to play together. They had always played for themselves outside, and never considered the effect upon other people's lives. For that reason, they found themselves at Borstal, and it is the Governor's idea that in learning to give and take in games, they will learn to adopt this attitude generally.

The "red-collar tarts," as the girls called the top-grade girls who wear red collars, played against the "white collars," who have been at Borstal only a few months, in the circle net-ball race. "Blue Collars," who have won probation after one year's good conduct, were in the tug-of-war against the "Star Specials"—girls whose deep white collars denoted that they would shortly be leaving Borstal.

The energy of the young sportswomen was such that when they were not included in the high jump or the wheelbarrow race they were playing leap-frog at the other end of the field, or giving swings to the baby guests. Alexander Patterson, the Prison Commissioner, who had come from the Home Office, was so interested in their side-shows that with the help of the chaplain he moved the piano so that he could get a better view.

The girls looked very young in their blue "gym" dresses and white shoes, although their ages are from sixteen to twenty-one years. Most of them had their hair shingled.

Sale of Handicraft Work

These girls work off some of their energy on handicrafts during the evenings, and they held a sale of their work in order to buy more material. They may choose their own handicraft, whether it be leather work, metal work, rug making, chair seating or needlework; but they are obliged to finish what they begin. One girl had become an expert basket maker, and several did embroidery so well that a visitor asked if they were going into a needlework trade when they left Borstal.

Among the most interested spectators were the members of a local women's institute who do similar work themselves. Whether the bringing in of the outside world to Borstal was in order to accustom the girls to society before they leave, or to interest the people outside in the girls, it was a happy thought. The girls talked frankly to the guests, quite evidently expecting friendliness, and the guests discovered that they were just like other girls.

The attitude of the Governor and the officers has undoubtedly wrought the change in the girls.

"They do all they can to help us" one girl said. "I love the Governor! She knows it, too! I wrote a letter to her last week and told her I'd taken to her, and that I'd get on."

French Atmosphere in the Schoolroom

Baltimore, Md.
Special Correspondence

FORTUNATE is the teacher of French in any school where he is allowed to choose his own method and not be hindered by the demand of so much grammar or translation to be accomplished in a given time. Certainly there must be facility in free translation, as well as a working knowledge of grammar, but these may go hand in hand with the living everyday French and become simply a means to an end. A true love of the language comes chiefly from the intimate touch and that touch is felt when the pupils themselves live French, as it were.

In the Mount Royal School in Baltimore, Md., a private school of about 60 pupils, the children start living their French each day in the atmosphere of French color and French good taste through the furnishings of their classroom: the French Room. This room is a large one in a city house with two French windows opening onto a balcony and with a large fireplace at one end. With the exception of the necessary long blackboard on one side, the room has little appearance of the ordinary schoolroom.

A lovely piece of chintz, a twilight blue in tone with soft brown baskets out of which are tumbling fruits in dull colors of russet and orange, furnishes the motif for a color scheme. This chintz is used as an overmantel panel and tall, pale orange candles in creamy white and black candlesticks stand at each side. Sturdy kitchen tables and chairs were purchased unpainted and then given several coats of this same twilight blue, with black edges. Two open bookcases flanking the fireplace were treated in the same way, with chintz for curtains. No draperies are used at the windows, but decorative pulls with orange and blue glass rings are on the shades. Pictures of French subjects only are on the walls. One space is left for pictures or clippings brought in by the pupils.

French Caps

During the past year one class of 10 boys and girls, 12 or 13 years of age, touched real French life through the gift of a kind friend who brought them from France a number of French peasant caps and a book of photographs taken with her own camera. At that time this class was reading "Le Beau Pays de France," by Spink, which is divided into chapters each containing descriptions of the various provinces of France, with the idea of instilling into a pupil's thought the necessity of knowing France through provincial life and not simply through Paris.

The present of these caps served as an inspiration to the teacher, and by the aid of the protographs she made costumes typifying each province. Most of the material was at hand, left-overs from entertainments, etc.; and what had to be purchased was of cheap material, the color being the chief thing. For instance, blouses and caps of the fishermen of Douarnenez were made of cambric colored the henna tone generally worn. There was plenty of the blue for the Breton peasants, and scraps of black velvet made the trimming for blouse and sleeves. Hat frames were covered with black crepe paper and long black ribbons were added. There were plenty of dark skirts for the girls, and kerchiefs, aprons, and jewelry were easily obtained. The embroidery on the waists was easily simulated by motifs cut from a 25-cent roll of crepe paper. We were the proud possessors of one pair of sabots, and these were given to the smallest child. Of course, it took some weeks to plan and make these costumes, but the joy afterward was quite ample to repay for all the work.

The class was divided into groups, and each group took one province, making a book containing pictures of that particular section. When the account of each province was taken up as translation work, the pupils would talk of the costumes and habits. Old geographies, post cards, pictures from The Christian Science Monitor, and Le Petit Journal (published by Doubleday, Page & Co.) were available. Each group had sheets of colored cardboard and chose its own method for using them. One boy spent a good deal of time lettering a cover: Bretagne. Ribbons, clips, and stitches were used as fastenings; a special book for Paris was made. All these books made a brilliant showing on exhibition day.

Peasants Represented

After the books were completed and the costumes finished, the class was divided into twos or threes to represent the peasants of Brittany, Alsace-Lorraine, Provence, etc. There was "grand-père" from Normandie with his grandchildren; two fishermen from Douarnenez; young girls from Quimper and Guingamp; a guide (with Guide 2 on her sleeve) from Arles, and Alsatian children with their big bows on their heads, bright colored now that France once more claims Alsace-Lorraine as her own. To crown all this finery there were real lace caps! Each child had his own conversation about the family life, the fishing, or some historical fact connected with the place.

One day the friend who brought us the real lace caps was invited to visit the class. It was a complete surprise to her, and she was thoroughly charmed with the idea, feeling sure that it would help to place each province so firmly in the student's mind that its characteristics would never be forgotten.

The guest herself talked simply with them in French, and told them in English of her interesting experiences in the Camargue, the cowboy country of France.

These costumes will continue to serve each class as it is ready. But although they were made primarily for such classroom use they have also served at a mid-year peace pageant for a French folk dance.

We firmly believe that it is in ways such as these that pupils receive a true love for and appreciation of the life and language of "La Belle France."

Effective Auditorium Work

Akron, O.
Special Correspondence

AUDITORIUM work in its platoon schools is Akron's answer to present-day demand for emphasis upon the teaching of citizenship. Fifteen schools with an enrollment of more than 12,000 have programs so arranged that practically every child receives one full period each day in the auditorium. The work here is varied but not indefinite.

All activity is planned for the attainment of worth-while objectives; intelligent group behavior and group effort; definite and efficient visual instruction; self-expression, initiative and originality; definite teaching of citizenship activities; use of knowledge gained elsewhere; effective handling of school and community propaganda; school morale and general discipline; development of special talent; educational and vocational guidance; worthy use of leisure time; and worthy literary productions for school and community. Thrift, safety first, fire prevention, courtesy, patriotism, practical hygiene, home relationships, and civic ideals are citizenship activities in which definite instruction is given.

Complete Socialization

The value of the work as shown by the objectives listed depends largely upon the complete socialization of the work. This is made possibly by the unusual size of the class, by absence of formal discipline, by the general nature of the subject matter, and by the employment of experienced teachers who are experts in their respective fields. Classes meet under rules of their own making, discuss problems of interest to themselves, the school and community. Definite action resulting in a practical solution of the problem often follows the discussion. For example, following the discussion of safety-first problems, traffic squads were formed.

Schools using pupil participation in school government as a part of their training in citizenship make the auditorium the place for heading up the organization. The opportunity is thus provided for a free and frank discussion of the various problems of school government. Moreover, the auditorium teacher can exercise proper supervision over the plan without danger of complete domination which so generally follows where principals are directly in charge. Election of officers, reports of committees, even court procedure, can be made a part of the regular class work.

Immediate Use for Knowledge

A great deal of the work in the auditorium is a direct outgrowth of work done in classrooms. In this way pupils learn that there is a real and immediate use for knowledge gained in pursuit of daily studies. Auditorium teachers keep in touch with the work being done in various classes and assist by making useful suggestions. The responsibility rests with the child, who in this way is taught that he as a member of the group must contribute his share for the good of all.

Auditoriums usually seat one to two hundred, though in some schools parts of large auditoriums are used. Equipment consists of a piano, victrola, stereoptican and slides, motion picture projector, and a few simple stage properties. Plenty of bulletin board and some blackboard space is provided. Auditoriums are made as beautiful as possible with flowers, the best of the school pictures, large flags, posters and banners. Classes vary in size, but generally consist of two or three attendance groups, numbering in all from 75 to 125 pupils.

The auditorium is one of the distinctive features of schools having the platoon type of organization, an outgrowth of the work-study-play schools of Gary. More than 100 cities in the United States now have schools organized on the platoon plan. Among the largest of these are Detroit, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Birmingham and Akron.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Annie Lee's First Arbor Day

By GERTRUDE de ROULOWE

ANNIE LEE was a little Southern girl who lived in an old white mansion surrounded by lawns and towering oak trees, from which hung great festoons of gray Spanish moss. She loved her home, and dear old black Mammy loved it too, and with good reason, for she had been born on this very plantation, and many a mile she had to tell of the days when she and the other little pickaninnies had played around the cabin that she pointed out to Annie Lee as the place where she was born.

"You heah dat mockin' bird, Honey?" she would say. "Ah reckon dat de same ol' bird used to talk to us chilluns. An' dah he is a settin' on de same ol' magnolia tree. Sure 'nuff, dat am de very bird!"

Annie Lee had never been to school, but her parents taught her what she needed to learn from books, and the rest of the time she lived out of doors under the big trees. And for playmates there were the soft-voiced, gentle little colored children belonging to the cook, to whom she played teacher till they could read as well as herself.

Up North

When she was about eight years old the time came when her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, must go traveling, and it seemed best not to take Annie Lee, but to send her to Philadelphia to live with Grandfather whose home was lonely.

That's how it came about that one morning when Annie Lee opened her eyes and looked out of the window from her bed, instead of seeing a pink magnolia tree or hearing a mocking-bird's call, she found herself staring at a brick wall against which snowflakes were chasing one another to the ground, while the clanging of bells and the rattling of wheels spoke plainly of a busy city.

"Mammy," she called softly, "are you there?"

"Ah sure is, Honey," answered Mammy's soft voice, as she came in from the next room. "Ah's always right here. You can't get away from me nohow, chil'."

"I'm so glad, Mammy," said Annie Lee, putting her arms around Mammy's neck in a big hug. "This is Grandpa's house and we're up north, aren't we?"

The New Home

It didn't take Grandpa and Annie Lee long to get acquainted. Grandpa said her pink frock made him think of spring, and Annie Lee told him about the magnolia tree and the mocking-bird. At breakfast, Annie Lee said she could pour out the chocolate if Grandpa liked, for she used to do it for Father at home. So Grandpa had the cups and saucers and the silver pot set by her place, and she poured it out without spilling a drop, and Grandpa said it was the best cup of chocolate he'd had for a long time.

While the stormy weather lasted, Annie Lee and Mammy stayed in the house and got acquainted with their new home. The old Southern house had been low and broad, but this one was narrow and high, set wall to wall against its neighbor on one side, and on the other separated by a narrow space, which Annie Lee learned was called "the side-yard."

There were many stairs to climb, and it was fun for Annie Lee to run up and down, saving Mammy steps.

When fair weather came again, Annie Lee and Mammy spent some time every day in the old Square near by, where the grass was already green, and the trees just coming into leaf again.

"Tandem Fit Arbor"

"It's funny to have to go so far to see trees," said Annie Lee to herself one day as they were coming home. "We haven't passed a single tree since we left the Square, and here we are at the side-yard."

"Why, Mammy!" she said aloud, stepping in front of the iron gate with its curious scroll work, "here are some words on this gate, made out of iron—'Tandem fit arbor'—I wonder what that means."

"Ah dunno zackly what dey does mean together, Honey," answered Mammy, "but ah know what dey means apart."

"Yes," said Annie Lee, slowly. "I know the words separately, but they don't seem to make any sense when they're together. Grandpa 'll know."

"They're Latin words, Magnolia," said Grandpa, in answer to her question, "and they mean, 'At last there comes a tree.'"

"Where is the tree, Grandpa?" said Annie Lee. "I didn't see one all the way from the square. Is there a tree in your yard?"

Grandpa shook his head. "The words aren't true any more, Magnolia, but they were true once. I remember how lovely the big tree looked through the iron gate. The city's hard on big trees," he said thoughtfully.

Next day when they went out, Annie Lee had a skipping rope, and skipped gayly up and down the walks of the square. She was having such a good time that she didn't know how late it was till the bell in the tower struck 12 and Mammy said it was time to go home for luncheon.

"All right, Mammy," said Annie Lee, "just one more skip and I'm ready. As she turned, a group of little girls came skipping toward her. They were talking together, and Annie Lee caught the words "Arbor Day" a number of times. They passed quickly, and Annie Lee, after skipping back behind them, folded her rope and started home with Mammy. When they reached the iron gate she stopped again to read the words, "Tandem fit arbor."

"Those girls were talking about Arbor Day," she said to herself. "That must mean tree day. I wonder what that means. Mammy," she said aloud, "can't we go back to the square again this afternoon. Maybe we can see those girls again."

An Invitation

Late in the afternoon they went down to the square again and had been there only a short time when two little girls came along, evidently just out of school. As they passed one of them stooped down to tie her shoe lace. It broke as she pulled at it, and they turned aside to avoid the passers-by. Mammy, seeing the difficulty, said kindly, "I'll help you, honey," and soon all four of them were getting acquainted.

"Do you go to our school?" said the little girl, turning to Annie Lee.

"I've never been to school, but I'm going somewhere soon. My name is Annie Lee Morris, and this is Mammy."

"My name's Mary Stewart," said the little girl, "and this is Alice Joyce. I wish you'd come to our school. We're going to plant a tree on Arbor Day—that's next Thursday, you know. You come and see us—at 10 o'clock."

Annie Lee walked home so fast that day that Mammy could hardly keep up with her. But finally they reached the iron gate, where she read "Tandem fit arbor" again with a new meaning.

"I'm so happy, Grandpa," she said. "I can just feel good times coming! May I go to that school next Thursday to see the tree planted?"

"I'll take you myself," said Grandpa. "We'll make Arbor Day a holiday, Magnolia."

It was just 10 o'clock when Mr. Morris and Annie Lee reached the Freeman Public School. A class of little girls in the brick-paved yard were grouped around their teacher, who stood with her hand upon the trunk of a young tree, whose roots in their ball of earth had just been unwrapped. At a sign from the teacher the children spoke these words together:

This is a very small tree,
But it will grow.
It will become a large green temple
Where birds can build their nests.
It will give shelter in the rain
And cool shadow in the heat.
We cannot make it grow,
But we can plant it.
And some day when the wind blows in its green leaves
Other children will say,
"How glad we are that someone planted this tree!
We will plant one, too."

Then the janitor set the tree in the hole, and the children filed past, each putting her hand upon the tree as her share of the planting. As the earth was shoveled in they sang together:

Bare brown tree in the rain and sun,
Grow, little tree, grow!
Send down rootlets one by one;
Grow, little tree, grow!
Send out branches into the air,
Cover them over with leaves so fair;
This is our hope, this is our prayer;
Grow, little tree, grow!

After it was over Mr. Morris and Annie Lee, with several other visitors, went up and spoke to the teacher, and Mary Stewart came up to speak to Annie Lee.

"I wish you would come to our school," she said. "We have such good times!"

"I'd like to," said Annie Lee. "I'll ask Grandpa.

"Well, Magnolia," said Grandpa, as they walked home, "that was a good beginning for Arbor Day, but we must keep it up. 'Tandem fit arbor'—that gate must tell the truth. Come into the side-yard," he added, as they reached the house.

"Why, Grandpa," exclaimed Annie Lee, as they opened the gate, "you've planted a little tree in here! I'm so glad! Isn't Arbor Day lovely!"

Wee Tales of a Great Land

2. The Story of Columbus

THIS is a story of Christopher Columbus, and how he proved that the earth is round and in doing so made a great discovery.

Once upon a time, a great many years ago, a little fleet of three ships sailed out of a harbor in Spain.

The three ships were called the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina, and they were all under the command of an Admiral. And the Admiral was Christopher Columbus.

Now, Christopher Columbus had not always been an Admiral. He was born in Genoa in Italy, and his father who was a weaver was a very poor man. But he had an uncle who was very fond of Christopher Columbus. And so when he was a little lad just 14 years old, this uncle took him on a voyage with him, and from that time no one could keep Columbus from being a sailor.

In those days nearly everyone believed that the earth was flat like a thin cookie, and if one sailed too close to the edge he would fall off into space or be eaten by huge monsters.

But Christopher was different, and as he had been a very bright lad at his lessons he had learned to think for himself, and so he grew to believe that the earth, instead of being flat like a thin cookie, was round like a beautiful bright orange.

Now, at that time all of the trading was done with the East, and Columbus decided that if he sailed westward he would find the extreme eastern shore of India and China.

So he went from one king to another to coax one of them to fit out a ship to let him try to find a short way to the East.

Well, one after the other refused him, and then at last he met with sympathy, for after hearing Columbus speak, the Queen of Spain was much interested. And perhaps if she had not been a queen, she, too, would have gone sailing on the sea to find the short way to India and China.

Columbus said to her: "If the world is flat, how does it happen that when ships sail out to sea, they gradually go out of sight, seeming to go down between the sky and the water?"

And the Queen began to believe just as Columbus did, but her husband, the King, said that he had no money to fit out ships, so she did not see where she was going to get enough to help the adventurer. But when she thought that Columbus was going to tell France about the shorter way to India and China, she said to herself,

"I will sell my jewels!" And she did!

She made Columbus an Admiral and sent those three ships out to prove that the world is round, and to find the Far East by steering toward the West.

The day after they sailed, the Pinta broke her rudder and they all had to wait at the Canary Islands while it was fixed and then they went sailing out on the strange sea.

The wind blew and howled and the waves dashed high against those little ships and the sailors grew grumbly and wanted to turn back, but then the sun began to shine and they all grew cheerful again.

One beautiful morning when the sky was blue a great bird came flying toward them, and then you should have seen those weary adventurers, and you should also have seen the quiet smile of satisfaction that spread over the patient face of the Admiral, for he knew that the bird meant that land was near. And it was! For, one night, Columbus saw a light ahead that wavered and moved as though someone carried it.

Columbus knew that the light must be on land and so he called his sailors and they all watched until dawn and then they saw in front of them an island, all covered with green trees. And on the shores were quite a few copper-colored people. These people he called Indians for he was sure he had found an island off the shore of India. But it was really an island off the coast of America, one of those now known as the West Indies.

And then, a few years later, Amerigo Vespucci, another Italian, sailed to the new land and when he returned home he bragged so much about the new land and what he had seen that everyone began to call it America after him.

✧ ✧ ✧

This is the story of Christopher Columbus, and if you read the Children's Page next week you shall hear about Ponce de Leon and how he came to Florida.

A Child's Philosophy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My eyes are two little windows,
Through which I look to see
This great wide beautiful world,
And all it holds for me.

When I am but a little cross,
My windows cloud so drear,
I cannot see one lovely thing,
Though it be very near.

So I am happy all day long,
My windows shine so bright,
They show me many joyful things,
And let in all the light.

Gladys Betts Watson.

Jumbled Vegetables

Rearrange the letters in the following words, and you will find in each case the name of a vegetable.

1. E S A P
2. C R O N
3. T O O M A T
4. C I E R
5. A S N E B
6. S P U R N I T

New Little Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My Brother Dan and I, we made
Some friends the other day,
Right in the garden, near our house,
While we were at our play.

We heard a crackling, swishing sound
Away up in the tree,
And then three balls of fluffy fur
Scampered down gracefully.

We gently coaxed them, and were kind,
Until quite close they came,
And nibbled walnuts from our palms,
So fearlessly and tame.

But Frisky, Fluff, and Bushy cute
Have habits strange, we've found,
They store nuts in their mouth-pockets,
And even in the ground!

Rose Saffron.

Prince Sumi-no-Miya of Japan

Tokyo, Japan
Special Correspondence

SUMI-NO-MIYA, the fourth and youngest son of the Emperor of Japan, is one of those charming individuals who cannot help but make warm friends wherever he may go. The little 9-year-old Prince is known and loved throughout the Empire, but he is also fairly well known in the United States and other foreign countries through the pictures published there of him.

Prince Sumi is intensely human and is all boy. When still less than 6 years old, he wrote his first "poem." A poem in Japan is a very simple composition of 17 or 31 syllables, with rhythm but without rhyme. At once the Nation said that the young Prince was destined for a literary career, but that has not as yet been determined. He is an ardent baseball fan and baseball player; is fond of the motion pictures; is without affectation, and in every other way is so intensely human and boyish that, without intentionally doing so, he plays an important part in the attitude of the people toward the throne.

Through imperial courtesy the writer was invited one afternoon to the elementary course of the Peers' School in Tokyo, where Prince Sumi is a student in the fifth grade, to watch the weekly lesson in archery, one of the survivals of old Japan and the recreation of the present Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki.

There is an open space to one side of the school where the young peers of the realm practice archery. There were 48 small heirs to titles there this afternoon, half in scarlet caps and half in white, so that there might be friendly rivalry between the two teams. They had shed their little coats and shirts, and were clad in shoes and stockings, knee-pants and freshly washed undershirts. Their thin, childish arms were bared, but their wrists were tightly bound with bands and gloves.

An instructor of the school gave his commands, and the boys scattered to their places. Prince Sumi, a member of the scarlet caps, seated himself with his companions on backless benches along one side of the course, for the white-caps were to shoot first. The little boys sat there, turning and gazing curiously at the American behind them, for this was a treat for them as well. They laughed and chatted. There was no distinction shown; Prince Sumi was merely one of them, both to himself and to them.

White-Caps in Line

The white-caps form in line, three rows of eight boys each. The first group advance to their places. With a precision that is difficult for bodies still so young, they face to the left, spread legs wide apart at the approved angle, bend without moving little feet to pick up the first of four arrows and, with slow, formalized ritualistic gestures, fit it into place.

The long bows seem too great for such children. It is a serious affair to them, yet one from which a keen pleasure is derived. All the etiquette of the bowman of old Japan must be observed, for the master archer of the Empire passes up and down the ranks, administering a rebuke, giving a word of praise, kindly correcting some mistake.

The first arrow is released. It speeds through the air to touch, almost, the target, but buries itself in the black bank of earth just behind. A trace of disappointment flickers like a shadow over the youthful archer's face, but only for a moment. Emotion must not be shown in Samurai Japan.

The right arm, thrown out to its full length as the arrow was unleashed, remains rigid for a second. Then the arm is dropped, and the young heir to some title bends forward to pick up the second arrow.

As the first line of the white-caps finish, their rivals dart forward to retrieve the spent shafts. Prince Sumi is among them, doing his share of the work. All told, the white-caps have a score of 19, and the followers of the more brilliant color now troop into line.

The Prince's Score

Sumi-no-Miya is in the front rank now, but only as one of the eight young archers. With set, serious face, he bends to pick up his arrow, fits it to the bow and draws the bow-string taut. One moment trembling in intensity, the next released with sudden swiftness, the feathered shaft speeds through the air, and the thud of a struck target tells of his skill. Two out of a possible four is his total, and his team scores 23, a victory of four. The course is shot again; this time Prince Sumi makes three of four possible scores; the scarlet-caps total 24 and the white-caps 22.

As the white-caps complete their course, a slight rain begins to sift down from the late June skies, and the master gives permission for the boys to seek semi-shelter underneath the spreading branches of the trees. There is a wild scamper for this protection, without rank and without distinction. Sumi-no-Miya, Prince Imperial of Japan, finds a seat on a root among his companions, but not the best one.

As the contest closes the master steps forward to announce the individual champion. There is but one among the 48 boys who has made five of his possible eight points. It is the fourth son of the Emperor of Japan, the victor in a contest waged without fear and without favor.

Ask These

Q. Why does a duck go into the water?
A. To liquidate his bill.

Q. Why does he come out of the water?
A. To make a run on the bank.

Q. Why then does he go back into the water?
A. For "divers" reasons.

Q. Why does he come out again?
A. For "sundry" reasons.

Key to puzzle published Sept 27:
1. All, tall, tool, boot, aloft.

The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Portland, Oregon.

Dear Editor:

I have only been reading the Monitor for a year, but I certainly appreciate it. In my school work it has helped me especially.

I am in the eighth grade, and I shall be 13 in April. I like the educational news and the book reviews. I read the Diary of Snubs, the Sundial, the art news, and both Our Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page.

I enjoy the puzzles, but they are very easy.

I would like to correspond with someone of my own age who lives in England, Scotland or Ireland.

Dorothy E.

[The puzzles on the Children's Page are very easy, Dorothy, because they are meant for quite little folk. Those on Our Young Folks' Page are more difficult.—Ed.]

Butte, Montana

Dear Editor:

I always enjoy the letters in the Monitor, and I like the pictures and stories, especially about Snubs.

I love Snubs, so I wanted a dog, too, and on my sixth birthday my daddy gave me a puppy and I call him Snubs. I am sending you our picture. Snubs is only two months old. I am six years old, and have only just started to school, so my mamma is writing this for me.

Thomas W.

[Thank you for "our picture," Thomas. Snubs is a cute little pup, isn't he? You must love him very much.—Ed.]

Montreal, Canada

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you for the Mail Bag. It gives me much pleasure to hear from other children.

I attend a Reading Group for children in Montreal, and there we learn more about the Monitor and the interesting things and people it tells us about. I love the Children's Page and pass it on to two or three little friends after I have read it. Snubs I love very much, and also Milly-Molly-Mandy.

I shook hands with the Editor of the Monitor in church one day, so I feel that I know him.

I love animals very much, and would like to tell you a true little story that my mother told me. She heard it from a young Englishman. He said, "Would you like me to tell you one of the greatest pleasures I had in France?"

"One day we were on our way to the trenches when I heard a familiar greeting near me. I turned to see what it was, and there was our dear old horse from my home, a farm in England. The horse was so pleased to see me, and I just hugged him."

Much love to the Editor, and the many little friends of the Mail Bag. We should love some other Reading Group to correspond with us.

Eileen B.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have taken the Monitor for over seven years, and I enjoy the stories on Our Young Folks' Page. I enjoyed "The Experiences of Betty Lou and Billy Bee" and I am sorry that they are over. I think Snubs is funny. We have a dog who is all brown with some white under his neck. His name is Snubs, too. Please forward this letter to Joyce F. of Southport, Eng.

Richard C.

[Your letter will be forwarded, Richard.—Ed.]

Stamps should be inclosed with all letters to be forwarded.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

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HIGH GRADE INDUSTRIALS MOST ACTIVE

Stocks Alternately Strong and Weak—Van Sweringen Rails Favorites

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—An irregularly higher price movement ushered in the new week in the stock market. Gains of a point or so were recorded by General Motors, General Asphalt, Case Threshing Machine and May Department Stores.

Allied Chemical yielded 1⅜ points on the first sale. Trading was in moderate volume.

The sharp deficit in reserves shown in last Saturday's clearing house statement was used by bear traders as an excuse for another attack on supposedly weak specialties soon after the opening.

Continental Baking A was driven down 3 points to a new 1926 low record below 70, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe cracked 4 points, Atlantic Coast Line 3, and Pathe 2.

This selling, however, caused only a momentary pause in the upward movement elsewhere, which was quickly resumed under the leadership of the high grade industrials and Van Sweringen rails.

U. S. Steel common was quickly lifted above 153, and early gains of a point or two were recorded by American Smelting, du Pont, Freeport, Texas and Allis Chalmers.

Stocks Are Weak

"Nickel Plate" common led the early advance in the rail list. With considerable uncertainty still existing over the future course of money rates, speculators for the advance showed a disposition to restrict their major operations to issues in which special developments are believed to be pending.

Except for another break of about 10 points in Spanish pesetas, which are quoted around 15 cents, the foreign exchanges opened steady on quiet trading. Demand sterling ruled around $4.84¾, and French francs around 2.80 cents.

Liberal selling of the principal industrials including United States Steel and the oils caused prices to decline all around toward midday.

United States Steel got down to 151½, and General Motors surrendered an early rise of two points.

Pressure against the oils was due to a combination of influences, including the proposed new stock issue by Marland, the gasoline price cutting war on the Pacific coast, and the announcement of a reduction in the export prices for both gasoline and kerosene.

A drop of more than seven points in Atlantic Coast Line attracted considerable attention. On the other hand, International Harvester sold as high as 138⅜ at one time, this being the best figure reached since 1920.

The renewal rate on call loans was continued at 5½ per cent.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Active bidding for foreign obligations, which changed hands at generally higher prices, imparted a firmer tone to the bond market today. A reduction in the call loan rate to 5 per cent after renewals had been arranged at 5½, gave traders greater confidence in the money situation, and probably accounted for some of the buying.

German bonds resumed their upward movement under the leadership of government and municipal issues. The reparations loan 7s crossed 105 to a point within a fraction of their record high price, while Berlin 6½s attained a new peak around 96. French issues were less active, but they maintained a firm tone.

Although the domestic list was spotty, there were several outstanding points of strength. Buying orders were well distributed for the sugar bonds, enabling most of them to extend their recent gains. Copper and independent steel issues also moved ahead, but oil company liens were heavy.

Medium priced rails attracted better buying support than the standard investment issues. Among those in demand were Missouri Pacific 4s and Katy adjustment 5s. Local traction bonds were under selling pressure.

A $10,000,000 issue of 35-year 5 per cent bonds for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company probably will be placed on the market tomorrow by Dillon, Read & Co.

LONDON STOCKS SHOW FIRMNESS

LONDON, Oct. 4—The stock market was firm today, sentiment again being favorably influenced by reports of more coal miners returning to work.

Interest has been revived in industrials, particularly in shares of artificial silk companies. There was buying from United States in American Cellulose.

Oils were quiet, speculation being restrained by expectations of an investigation of British Controlled Oil Fields.

Rubber shares were firm with the staple. Royal Dutch was 31½, Rio Tinto 40¼ and Courtaulds 5 17-32.

The Hamburg loan sold at a premium of 1¼ per cent today. It is expected there will be further continental borrowing in this market. Foreign issues were firm, especially French and Peruvian.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES UNEVEN

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Owing largely to wet weather northwest, both sides of the Canadian line, wheat prices averaged higher today during the early dealings.

Starting unchanged to ⅜c up, the wheat market scored a moderate general advance which, however, failed to hold well. Corn and oats were firmer, corn opening ¼@⅝c higher, and subsequently gaining a little more, but then receding to about Saturday's finish. Provisions tended downgrade. Opening prices today: wheat, December 1.40½; May 1.45¼. Corn, December 82; May 89. Oats, December 44¼; May 48⅝.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE CO.

	1926	1925
Aug. gross	$5,500,007	$5,009,376
Oper inc	851,078	884,262
8 mos gross	43,871,266	39,663,864
Oper inc	7,626,570	7,069,314

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1926	1925
Aug. gross	$1,444,345	$961,953
Net op inc	232,716	182,012
8 mos gross	8,946,952	8,672,013
Net op inc	1,666,962	2,071,418

CAR LOADINGS GAINING

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville in September handled 25,483 revenue freight cars, compared with 25,086 in the like month of last year. Atchison in September handled 187,258, compared with 171,741 in the similar month last year.

OFFERS STOCK TO PATRONS

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is offering $5,000,000 of its 7 per cent preferred stock to patrons of the line at $50 a share, in amounts of 1 to 20 shares, payable in full or $1 weekly.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Oct. 2
100	Abitibi	94½	94½	94½	..
100	Ab & Straus	56	56	56	..
1900	Adv-Ru	20	19	20	19
400	Adv-Ru pf	60¼	60	60	59
100	AibPrePa pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
1100	Ahumada	6¾	6½	6⅝	7
400	Ajax Rub	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
100	Alban Pap	50	50	50	..
3300	Allied Ch	139¼	137⅝	138¼	139⅛
100	Allied Ch pf	120½	120½	120½	121
1100	Allis-Chal	92⅛	90⅝	91	91⅜
100	Amal Leath	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
100	Amerada	31½	31½	31½	31¾
100	Am Ag Ch	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3400	Am Ag C pf	52	50	50⅜	..
500	Am Bk Note	43½	43¼	43⅛	43½
100	Am Beet S	23	23	23	..
100	Am Beet pf	60	60	60	..
600	Am Bosch	19¼	19	19	19½
100	Am Brake	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	..
1000	Am Br Bov	44½	44	44½	45
8000	Am Can	55⅛	53⅝	53⅞	54⅞
100	Am Car	100½	100¼	100¼	100⅜
1700	Am&FPw	15½	15¼	15½	16
1200	Am&FP pf	84	82⅝	83⅝	83
200	Am Ice	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¾
100	Am Int Crp	33½	33½	33½	..
800	Am Linseed	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
600	Am Lins pf	71½	70	70½	70
900	Am Loco	107	106½	106⅜	107
200	Am Metals	48	47½	47⅞	47¾
100	Am Radiat	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
600	Am Pw&Lt	69	68⅛	68⅛	69¼
700	Am S Razor	68½	67½	68	68½
6000	Am Smelt	141½	139⅝	140	139⅝
400	Am Steel	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	43¼
100	Am Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
600	Am Sugar	77⅜	76½	79⅛	77½
200	Am Sug pf	103¼	103	103	..
1300	Am T&T	146⅝	146¼	146⅜	146½
100	Am Ty pf	105⅛	-05⅛	105⅛	..
200	Am WWrks	58½	58½	58½	58¼
300	Am Wool	29	29	29	30
300	Am Wool pf	79¼	79	79	79¼
200	Am Writ pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Zinc pf	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
2200	Anaconda	49¾	49	49⅛	49¼
300	Armour A	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
100	Arnold Cons	23	23	23	24
100	Art Metals	23½	23½	23½	23
700	Asso DG	43¼	42¼	43	42¼
8400	Atchison	157⅞	155⅝	155⅞	157⅞
2200	Atl Birm&A	1	⅝	1	⅞
5800	Atl Coast L	217½	207¼	210⅛	217½
1600	Atl G&WI	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜
200	Atl G&WI pf	36½	36½	26½	37¼
500	Atl Refin	109½	109¼	109⅜	111¼
100	Atlas Tack	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
4500	Baldwin	124½	123	123¼	123⅞
3100	Balt & Ohio	105½	104⅝	105	105¼
100	Balt & O pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73
300	Bangor & A	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	42½
1300	Barnsdall A	27½	27⅜	27⅜	27¾
100	Barnsdall B	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	23¼
500	Belding	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30⅞
100	Bloomdale	32½	32½	32½	..
3600	Beth Steel	49⅞	49	49⅝	49¼
300	Beth Stl 7%	104½	104⅛	104⅜	104
100	Botony A	25	25	25	..
300	Briggs	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
200	Br Edison	159	159	159	160
300	Br Man Tr	60½	60½	60½	60½
100	Br Man pf	83	83	83	..
100	Br Un Gas	94	94	94	94¾
200	Brown Shoe	34⅝	34½	34½	..
200	Bruns Term	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
100	Butte & Sup	10	10	10	..
700	Butterick	61	59½	61	..
200	Byers Co	39	38	38	39
2000	Cal Pack	69	68¼	68½	69
1700	Cal Pet	31¾	31½	31⅝	31¾
100	Callahan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cal & Ariz	68	68	68	69¾
200	Cal & Hecla	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
200	Can Dry	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	42
400	Can Pac	165½	164¼	165	165½
8200	Case Thresh	170	164¼	169	164
600	Case pf	59¼	59	59¼	111
100	Cen Alloy	31½	31½	31½	31½
200	Cen Leather	9	8⅞	9	..
1100	Cen Lea pf	59¾	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜
2100	Cerro de P	64⅜	63¼	63⅞	65¼
400	Cert-Teed	43½	43⅛	43¼	43⅝
100	Chandler pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
10300	Ches & Ohio	174⅜	172¾	173⅞	173¼
100	ChiAlt pf	8½	8½	8½	..
100	ChiE Ill pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	..
100	Chi Gt West	10	10	10	10
700	Chi Gt W pf	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
200	Chi MSP pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
1300	ChiMSP pf	21¼	19⅞	19⅞	20⅜
200	do ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
1900	Chi NW	79⅞	78½	78⅜	79
4500	Chi RI	67⅜	66½	67	67¼
200	Chi RI 6%	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
100	Chi RI 7%	105	105	105	105
62	Chile Cop	33⅜	33⅜	32¼	33⅜
12800	Chrysler	34	33½	34	33⅜
100	Cluett Bbdy	64½	64½	64½	..
800	Coca Cola	159¼	158⅜	158½	159⅜
2400	Colo F&I	49⅛	48	48	48½
300	Colo South	82½	82	82	82⅛
100	Col Carbon	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅛
500	Col Gas	82⅞	82½	82½	..
100	Col Gas pf	114½	114½	114½	114¼
300	Col Gas ct	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	82
200	Com Cred pf	93	93	93	..
100	Coll Aik pf	116½	116½	116½	117¼
300	Collins A K	56	56	56	57½
4500	Congoleum	25	24¼	24⅝	25⅛
9900	Co B K A	72	69½	69½	72½
500	Con Dist	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1800	Con Gas	110¼	109½	109⅞	110⅜
16200	Con B K B	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅞
500	Cont Can	76⅜	76	76	76⅛
230	Cont Ins	134½	134	134½	..
1100	Cont Motors	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅛
100	Con B K pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92
6900	Corn Prd	46¼	46⅞	46⅞	48½
200	Corn Prd pf	125	125	125	126¼
100	Crucible	74½	74½	74½	73¾
700	Cuba Co	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34
2600	Cuba Cane	9¾	9½	9½	..
2000	Cuba C pf	44⅜	43⅝	44	44
600	Cub Am S	25¼	25	25	25½
200	Cub Dom S	17	16⅞	17	..
200	Christie Br	36⅞	36½	36⅞	..
700	Cudahy	106⅜	106	106⅜	105⅝
100	Dome Mines	10½	10½	10½	..
2100	Dupont	357	354	354	356½
700	Davison	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	33¼
100	De Beers	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
1400	Del Lac&W	145⅛	144	144	145
600	Del&Hud	179⅞	179¼	179⅞	..
1100	Devoe&R	35½	34⅞	35	..
11500	Dodge A	26⅞	25⅜	25⅜	27
600	Dodge pf	84⅜	84½	84½	84¾
100	Duquesnelpf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
200	East Kodak	118	117½	118	118¼
800	Eaton Axle	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
200	Elec Battery	89½	89¼	89¼	89½
900	Elec Boat	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	ElL&PP pd	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
900	Elec L&P	18⅛	18	18⅛	17½
200	Elec L&P pf	95	94⅞	95	95⅛
800	Elec Refrig	60⅞	30	30⅛	60⅞
100	Elk Horn	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
100	EqBldg pf	122	122	122	..
200	EngPubSv pf	94	94	94	94
14100	Erie	37⅛	36⅜	36¾	36⅛
8400	Erie 1 pf	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	46¼
3400	Erie 2 pf	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44¼
1540	Fam Play	120½	118¼	120	120
600	Fed Lt&Tr	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
200	Fed Mot Tr	29	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
1000	First Na Stl	31	30	30	31
1400	Fisk Rubber	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Fisk Rub 1pf	79	79	79	..
4700	Fleischmn	48¾	48	48	48½
900	Foundation	88½	86¼	86¼	89½
2000	Fox A	72⅛	71¾	72	72½
14900	Freeport Tx	30	31⅜	30	30⅜
600	Gabriel	33	32⅜	32¾	32⅝
100	Gardner M	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
2900	Gen Asphalt	88¼	85⅝	85⅝	87⅜
1800	Gen Elec	88	87⅛	87⅜	88
1200	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
98100	Gen Motors	172	169½	170⅞	170
300	Gen Mot 7%	119	118¾	119	120
100	Gen ODA ct	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33½
2700	Gen Rys	84½	84	84	83¾
100	Gimbel Br	48	48	48	48½
1000	Glidden	20½	20¼	20½	20½
200	Gold Dust	48½	48½	48½	48¾
400	Goodrich	48½	48½	48½	48½
500	Goodyear pf	105½	105½	105½	104½
100	Goodyr ppf	107	107	107	..
600	Goth SH N	58	57⅞	58	57⅞
600	Gothim pf	61	60½	60⅞	60¼
200	Gould Co-op	15	15	15	..
500	Granby	31½	31	31	31¼
1700	Grt Nor pf	79	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
600	Grt Nor Ore	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
1400	Grt W Sug	102⅞	102	102½	102⅝
900	Greene-Can	21	20⅝	21	21
300	Guan Sug	8	7⅞	8	..
300	Gulf Mobile	40	39¾	40	40
100	Hartman B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28⅜
200	Hayes Wh	26½	26½	26½	..
100	Homestake	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	60
400	Houston Oil	57¼	57	57	57¼
1100	Howe So	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
400	Hud Mtr	39	39	39	38¼
7000	Hudson Mot	52⅞	51⅜	52¼	53
1600	Hupp Mot	25	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
3400	Ind Oil & G	26¼	25½	25½	26¼
100	Ind Ref ct	9	9	9	..
1200	Inspiration	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	24¾
700	Interboro R	38¼	37½	37½	39
1400	Inter Agri	15½	15½	15½	15¾
400	Int Business	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
900	Int Cement	50	49¾	49¾	..
100	Int Cmt pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
4300	Int Comb	42⅜	41½	42	42¾
14200	Int Harv	138⅜	136	137⅜	136½
300	Int Mtch pf	63½	63¼	63½	63¾
100	Int M Mar	7	7	7	..
1100	Int MMar pf	31	30½	31	30⅝
2200	Int Nickel	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	37
600	Int Paper	56½	55½	55½	56½
700	Int Pap 7%	97⅜	97½	97⅜	98
100	Int Rys	27½	27½	27½	..
200	Int Tel & T	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	117⅞
200	Jordan Mot	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
4300	Kan City So	48⅜	47¼	47⅞	47⅜
1200	Kayser	43⅝	43½	43⅝	42⅞
200	Kelly Spring	12½	12¼	12½	12½
23700	Kennecott	61⅛	60¼	60⅜	60⅜
100	Kresge	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53
2300	Lago Oil	21⅜	21	21	21¼
600	Lambert Co	63⅛	62½	63¼	63⅛
400	Lehn Fink	35½	35½	35½	35½
1800	Loews Inc	47	46¼	46¼	47
100	Liquid Carb	46	46	46	..
100	Loft Inc	6½	6½	6½	..
100	Long Bell A	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43¼
200	Loose-W	163	162	162	..
200	Lou G&E A	24¼	24	24	24¼
1400	Lou Oil Ref	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	15½
1300	Louis & N	134¼	133⅜	133⅞	136
200	Ludlum Stl	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	..
36500	Mack Tr	105½	104	105⅜	106⅛
100	Mack Tr 2pf	105	105	105	..
100	Macy	117	117	117	117½
200	Magma Cop	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
300	Manati Sug	36¼	36	36	..
200	Manila	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
4100	Man El Sup	76	73½	73½	75⅜
400	Man Elv mg	47½	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
3000	Maracaibo	20⅛	18½	19¼	20
16500	Marland Oil	56	54⅜	54⅜	56¼
100	Mart-Parry	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛
12500	May Dpt St	133⅞	130¼	133⅞	129½
400	Maytag	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
100	McIntyre	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
5500	Miami Cop	16⅜	16	16	17¼
100	Midland pf	115	115	115	..
1900	Mid Cont	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	30⅛
300	Mid States	1	1	1	1⅛
300	Min&SSM	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40⅝
100	Min&SSM pf	67½	67½	67½	66
1700	Mo K&T	37	36⅛	36⅛	37
400	Mo KT pf	94	94	94	..
1800	Mo Pac	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41⅞
1200	Mo Pac pf	91¾	91	91	92¼
200	Mont Pw	78½	78½	78½	78
10200	Mont Ward	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62⅝
700	Moon Mot	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
700	Mother Lode	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
700	Motometer A	38	37⅝	38	37⅝
5800	Nash Mot	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	59
500	Nat Bisc	95	95	95	95½
200	Nat Cash R	40	40	40	40
400	Nat Clo&S	25¼	24½	24½	..
900	Nat Dairy	74½	74	74	73⅝
100	Nat Dpt Sto	26	26	26	..
2000	Nat Pw&Lt	21	20½	21	21⅛
700	Nat Supply	71	70½	70½	71
400	Nat Tea	131¼	131¼	131¼	132
15500	Nev Cons	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
400	NY Canners	37	36⅞	46⅞	37
7600	NY Central	142½	141⅜	142	142¾
2600	NY C&StL	202	199¼	201	199
100	NY Dock	32	32	32	32
2700	NY NH&H	45⅛	44⅞	45	45¼
400	NY Ont&W	25½	25½	25½	24½
400	Norf South	41	40	40	40
4600	Norf&West	169½	167⅛	167⅞	169⅝
1000	No Am	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	53⅜
100	North A pf	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
3800	No Pac	80¼	79⅝	80	80⅛
100	Nunnally	15½	15½	15½	..
700	Oilwell	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	..
700	Omnibus	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
100	Onyx H pf	100½	100½	100½	..
450	Oppenheim	62½	61⅜	62½	61⅝
300	Otis Steel	9	9	9	9¼
100	Owens Bot	82	82	82	82¼
300	Fac Gas	131⅛	131	131	..
100	Pac Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Packard M	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35½
500	Paige Det	15¼	15	15¼	15
2000	Pan-Am Pet	6½	65	65	66½
11400	Pan-Am B	66	64⅜	65¼	66⅜
1600	Pan-Am WB	33½	32½	33½	33½
100	Park & Tl2	.f122	½½2	22½	
100	Park & Til	22½	22½	22½	22¾
700	Park Utah	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
1600	Pathe Ex A	51	50	51	52
500	Penick & F	21⅜	21	21	..
2100	Penn RR	55½	55⅛	55½	55⅜
2600	Penn Seabd	1	1	17	1⅛
600	Peoria & E	23	21	21	20½
2400	Pere Marq	113½	112	113½	111
1000	Phila Read	44	43½	43½	43¾
1710	Phillips Pet	49⅞	48⅞	49	49½
2000	Pierce-Ar	27	26¼	27	27
300	Pierce-A pf	116	114½	114½	..
200	Pierce Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Pitts C pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
9200	Postum C	106½	104⅝	105½	106½
1100	Pub Serv	95⅜	95	95⅜	95⅜
100	Pub Ser 8%	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
1300	Pullman	189½	189	189¼	192
100	Punta Sug	39½	39½	39½	..
900	Prod & Ref	15⅛	15	15⅛	15¼
900	Pure Oil	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26½
22000	Radio	56⅜	54⅝	56⅝	55
2500	Ray Copper	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅛
2700	Reading	92	91⅛	92	91
200	Readg 2 pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
200	Reid I Cr	43	43	43	..
400	Replogle Stl	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅜
500	Repub Stl	59½	59	59	60
1800	Reynolds S	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..
500	Safety Cable	52⅞	52	52	53
100	St Joseph	41	41	41	..
800	StL&SF	99¼	98½	98½	99⅛
100	StL&SF pf	90½	90½	90½	90¼
500	StL SW	67¼	66½	66½	..
4200	Savage A	89⅛	88	88⅞	88
800	Seabd AL	33	34	32	33
600	Seabd AL pf	35	34	34	36½
300	Sears Roe	55½	55¼	55¼	55¾
1300	Shell Union	28½	28⅛	28¼	28½
100	do pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
100	Shubert Th	64½	64½	64½	..
200	Simmons	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
1500	Simms ePt	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
3400	Sinclair	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
2100	Skelly Oil	34¼	33¾	33¾	34½
400	So PR Sug	115	114½	115	..
500	So Calif Ed	31½	31¼	31¼	..
500	So Daries A	50	49⅞	49⅞	50
1600	So Daries B	26½	26¼	26½	26⅛
1100	So Pacific	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅝
7200	So Railway	125⅝	122¼	123¼	124⅞
200	So Ry pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
700	Spicer Co	23½	23	23	23½
700	Sta Gas	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½
700	Sta Gas pf	56	56	56	56
100	Sta Mill	70½	70½	70½	..
3300	Sta Oil Cal	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼
3500	Sta Oil NJ	42½	42⅜	42⅛	42¼
400	StaO NJ pf	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼
1600	St-Warner	66⅝	65½	66	66
6200	Studebaker	58	57	57⅛	58
2000	Sub Boat	2	2	2	2
100	Sun Oil	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜
5500	Super Oil	3	2⅝	2¾	3
300	Sweets Co	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	..
300	Tenn Cop	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
2900	Tex Co	54⅝	54¼	54½	54¾
7900	Tex Gulf S	45⅜	45	45⅜	..
400	Tex P Coal	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
300	Tex&Pac	55	55	55	..
300	The Fair	28	28	28	..
1000	Thompson	47½	46¾	46¾	47½
1400	Timken	63½	63⅜	63⅜	63½
300	Twin City	67½	67¼	67½	..
500	Un Bag & P	51⅞	51	51½	53
5400	Un Carbon	92⅞	91¾	92	92¾
3800	Un Oil Cal	54⅛	53⅞	54	54
4900	Un Pacific	167½	166½	166⅜	167½
1000	Un Pac pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
300	Un Tk Car	117¼	117	117	117¼
200	Uni Fruit	114½	114	114	114
1200	US CI Pipe	217	215	217	219
300	US Dist	54¼	54¼	54¼	53½
2600	US Hoffman	58⅜	57	58	56⅜
1900	US Ind Alco	78	76¾	77	77⅝
100	US Realty	63¾	63¾	63¾	63½
5300	US Rubber	40½	59⅝	59⅜	60⅜
100	US Rub pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
300	US Smelt	36	36	36	35¾
93300	US Steel	153¼	151⅜	151⅝	153⅛
1300	US Steel pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	128
1500	Univ Pipe	20¼	20	20	20⅜
100	Univ P pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	..
200	Pub P&Lt A	31	31	31	31
400	Va-C C hnw	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
400	Va-C Ch 6%	40	39¾	39¾	40⅛
800	Va-C Ch 7%	90½	90	90	90
100	Vanadium	39	39	39	..
100	Vivaudou	31½	31½	31½	31½
1100	Wabash	44¼	43⅞	44	44
900	Wab pf A	75½	75	756	75⅝
1600	Ward Bk B	28⅛	27¾	28	28¼
20900	Warner B A	58½	54⅜	58	55¾
500	Warren Br	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	..
100	W Md 2 pf	22½	22½	22½	..
900	W Pac	35	35	35	..
100	West Union	146½	146½	146½	147
1400	Westg Elec	70⅛	69⅞	70	69⅞
1000	Weston In	18	17½	17½	18½
700	Wheeling	28½	27¼	28	27½
100	Wheeling pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
200	White Eagle	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
5100	White Mot	58⅜	56⅝	57	51
2000	WhiSewingpf	62½	60	60½	62
12700	Willys-Over	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
100	Wilson A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½
300	Wilson	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
5300	Woolworth	166⅞	165⅛	165½	167
2500	Wright Aer	29½	28¼	29	28
100	Wrigley	52½	52½	52½	..
9900	Yel Truck	35⅜	34⅛	34¼	35¼
400	Youngst'n	88¼	87¼	87¼	88¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	13.40	13.59	13.25	13.25	13.40
Dec.	13.23	13.42	13.05	13.05	13.29
Jan.	13.37	13.51	13.12	13.12	13.33
Mar.	13.55	13.70	13.35	13.35	13.58
May	13.80	13.92	13.54	13.54	13.79
July	13.92	14.00	16.70	13.70	13.93

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Oct.	7.11	7.17	7.03	7.03	7.32
Dec.	7.14	7.21	1.77	7.11	7.36
Jan.	7.22	7.32	7.18	7.18	7.42
March	7.30	7.39	7.26	7.26	7.50
May	7.37	7.47	7.33	7.33	7.57
July	7.42	7.51	7.40	7.40	7.62

Spots 7.36, down 18. Tone at close barely steady. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 4700.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Of the 9465 bales offered at the wool auctions today, 8000 were sold. There was active competition for fine wools at firm rates. American buyers took a fair quantity of medium-grade slipes.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 4—Consols for money today were 54⅝, De Beers 20⅝, Rand mines 3¼. Money was 3⅞ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅛@4⅝ per cent, and three-month bills 4⅛@4⅝ per cent.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Baldwin Locomotive Works received orders for 20 Santa Fe type engines for Argentine State Railways and five switchers for Belt Railway of Chicago, in addition to 28 locomotives for Central of Brazil booked in the last week.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Oct. 2
1	Am Sugar	21	21	21	21
15	Am Sugar	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
284	Am T&T	146⅝	146⅜	146⅝	146
11	Am Woolen	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29⅜
16	Am Wool pf	79½	79½	79½	80
159	Anaconda	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49½
100	Ariz Com	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
240	Atchison	159¼	156	156¼	157⅝
60	Big Hart	77	75½	75½	75
5	Big Hart pf	100	100	100	100
75	Bingham	36⅝	36½	36½	37⅝
5	B B Chilead	100	100	100	..
10	Bos El 1 pf	120	120	120	120
25	Bos El 2 pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
11	Bos & Alb	172	172	172	172
6	B&M pt pd	101	101	101	101
950	B&M	58½	57½	57⅞	58½
10	B&M pf A	81	81	81	82
30	B&M A sta	65	65	65	63
169	Cal & Hecla	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
33	Chi Junct pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
20	Cop Range	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅞
65	Dodge Bros	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	27⅛
20	East SS pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
15	East SS 1pf	93	93	93	..
1	E Butte	3	3	3	..
575	E Mass A	45	42½	43	42
10	Ea. Pub pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
25	Fisk 1pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¼
85	Gal H	27	25	25	26⅞
129	Gen Elec	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	88½
68	Gillette	97	96⅛	96¼	..
55	Granby	31¼	30⅞	31¼	31⅝
100	Greenfield	12	12	12	..
44	Hathaway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
60	Hardy	17	17	17	17
11	Hood Rub	63¼	62	62	63¼
10	Island Crk	180	180	180	178⅛
100	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½	..
1	Mason Val	2	2	2	2
268	Mass Gas	87½	86	87½	86
12	Mass Gas pfr	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67½
50	Nat Cot ppd	19	19	19	..
70	Nash	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	59⅜
25	Nat Leather	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
15	NE Tel	115	115	115	115¼
285	NY NH&H	45¼	44⅞	45	45¼
200	Nipissing	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
10	NA Util ppf	19	19	19	..
175	No Butte	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	No NH	95	95	95	..
25	Olympia ct	18	18	18	..
10	Rockland pf	105	105	105	..
15	St Mary Ld	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
90	Seattle Elec	115¼	115	115¼	..
100	Swift Inter	20	20	20	..
70	Swift&Co	114⅝	114¼	114¼	115
20	Torrington	69	69	69	69
12	Tower Mfg	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
10	Un Pac	167⅝	167⅝	167⅝	167⅝
130	Uni Fruit	114	113½	113½	113½
355	Uni Shoe	49¼	48½	49¼	48¾
100	US Rubber	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛
100	US Smelt pf	48¼	48	48¼	47½
320	US Steel	153⅞	151½	151⅞	153¼
20	US&F Sec	110	110	110	..
52	Utah Apex	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
310	Utah Metals	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
201	Venzuela	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
81	Waldorf	21	20⅞	21	21
51	Walworth	16	15⅞	16	..
90	War Bros	49½	49½	49½	49
50	Westingh'se	70	70	70	69⅞
	BONDS				
2000	Atl Gulf 5s	66	66	66	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¼

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ardsley	3⅛	3	3⅛
Bagdad Silver	.23	.22	.23
Bagdad Smelting	.35	.35	.35
Boston & Montana	.31	.31	.31
Coldak	7¼	7¼	7¼
Cheyenne	.93	.92	.92
Con Pet A	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Crystal Cop	.48	.45	.45
Col Em	11½	10½	10½
Dun Glen	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Erupcion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
General Mines	1⅝	1½	1½
Grey Wolf	.67	.59	.67
Idaho	2⅞	2¼	2¾
La Rose	.09	.09	.09
Nixon	.19	.18	.18
Paymaster	.77	.76	.77
Peavine	.70	.69	.70
Per Pet	.76	.72	.76
Quinby	17¼	17	17¼
Shatt Denn	6½	6¼	6¼
San Juan	.65	.64	.65
Unity	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
United Verde Ext	26¼	26¼	26¼
Union	.35	.35	.35
Univ	3	3	3
Verde Central Copper	2¾	2½	2½

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

(Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co., Boston)

	Bid	Offered
American Trust Co.	405	...
Atlantic Nat'l Bank	240	245
Beacon Trust Co.	255	261
Com'l Security Nat'l Bank	165	175
Exchange Trust Co	190	200
First National Bank	334	339
Liberty Trust Co.	212	218
Merchants Nat'l Bank	367	372
Nat'l Rockland Bank	450	...
National Shawmut Bank	238	243
Old Colony Trust Co.	327	332
Second National Bank	385	395
Webster & Atlas Nat'l Bank	225	230

DIVIDENDS

Pacific Coast Biscuit Company declared initial dividends of 12½ cents on the common and 43¾ cents on the preferred, covering a period from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1. Dividends are payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Postum Cereal Company declared the regular quarterly $1.25 dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct 21.

National Department Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15 and 1¾ per cent on the second preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

MONTREAL LIGHT & HEAT ISSUE

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc., Aldred & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., are offering $30,000,000 Montreal Light, Heat & Power consolidated 25-year sinking fund 5 per cent first refunding and collateral trust bonds, Series A, due 1951, at 99.50 and interest, to yield over 5.03 per cent. This issue will constitute the only funded debt. The company operates one of the largest public utility systems in Canada and is the outgrowth of two of the earliest established Canadian public utilities.

RESCINDS OIL DIVIDEND

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4—Directors of Plymouth Oil Company rescinded dividend action of Aug. 25 when they declared a dividend of 50 cents and an extra of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept 20. Directors of Big Lake Oil Company also rescinded dividend action taken the same date. These actions are the result of a suit brought by the State of Texas against the companies.

COTTON PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

LONDON, Oct. 4—Dealers in raw cotton at Liverpool have formed a society for protection against losses which may be sustained by reason of the financial difficulties of the spinning mills. Members of the protective association will pool information concerning details of debts outstanding by the spinners. The new organization has received influential support at Liverpool and is seeking extesnion to Manchester.

ATCHISON'S EARNINGS LARGER

Dividend and interest requirements of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe for 1926 were more than covered in the first eight months of the year, says W. B. Storey, president, while September earnings were larger than last year, with indications that October and November may exceed the like months of 1925.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT OFF

Crude Oil production in domestic fields from Jan. 1 to Oct. 2 this year is estimated at 552,199,000 barrels by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, compared with 573,285,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1925. Current daily production is figured at the rate of 2,112,000 barrels, compared with 2,091,600 a year ago.

PULLMAN EARNINGS DECLINE

Net earnings of the Pullman Company for August after taxes, declined to $1,614,622 from $2,208,037 in August, last year, and for the eight months of 1926 to $7,427,523 from $9,148,362 in the like period of 1925. Gross revenues for the eight months were $54,955,088, compared with $53,238,351 a year ago.

OUTLET COMPANY PAYS EXTRA

The Outlet Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock and the ergular quarterly of 75 cents, also the regular quarterly payments on first and second preferred, all payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway plans expenditure of about $10,000,000 for the purchase of 1[illegible]0 all-steel suburban coaches, the first to have ball-bearing wheels for quick starting.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	86½	86½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	98⅜	98¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅜	102¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100¼	100⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	104⅞
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	57½	57½
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	57½	57½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103⅜	103
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	106⅝	106¼
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	106⅜	106¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95⅜	95⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅛	90⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93⅜
Atca T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	90⅞
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	105⅝	105½
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	66	66
B&O 5s Ser D	97⅜	97¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	90⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	96¼	96⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	98	97⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102½
B&O ..s '29	103⅛	102⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	106¼	106¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91⅛	91
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100¼	100¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	80¼	80¼
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 ct	97⅜	97⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	10.⅞	101⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	97½	97½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	95½	95½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	101	100⅞
Booth Fish 6s	97	97
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	104	103¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅜	104⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	158	157
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99¾	99¾
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	104	103¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	98½	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	102⅜	102½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	103⅞	103⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104½	104½
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102½	102½
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	102⅝	102⅝
Cen Pacific 5s	100½	100⅜
Cen Steel 8s '41	121	121
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	95⅜
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105⅝	105⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68⅝	68⅝
Chi M & St P gen 4s	54½	54½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct	54½	54½
Chi Railway 5s '27	78	77⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90⅞	90¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	83	83
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77⅞	77½
Chi & Nw 4¾s	101¾	101¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	87	87
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	105⅝	105⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107¼	107¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85⅝	85⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103½	103⅜
Chile Copper col 6s '32	106½	105¼
Cities Ser P & L 6s	95⅜	95¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101⅝	101⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103¼	103¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91½	91½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95⅝	95⅝
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	83	83
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	94	93⅝
Crown Will Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	94¼	94¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	99	99
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	95½	95½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108	108
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92⅛	92⅛
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	119¾	119¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson 7s '30	109¼	109
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	96⅜	96⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅞	89½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	70	69⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	93	92⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95½	95¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	86	82
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	97½	97½
Duluth M Nor 5s	103½	103½
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅝	105⅝
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	106¼	106
Elk Horn Coal 7s war	98	98
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103½	103⅜
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	96⅝	96½
Erie cv 4s B '53	75½	75½
Erie cv 4s '53	83⅛	82⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	71⅜	71
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102½	102½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	97⅜	97⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	116⅜	115⅝
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98⅛	98⅛
eGn Petrol 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¼	110⅛
Granby Mining 7s '30	130⅜	130
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	114⅜	114⅜
Great North 4½s	91	90⅞
Great Northern 5s '73	101	101
Great Northern 5½s '52	105¾	105⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	113½	113⅛
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81¼	81
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96¼	96¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69⅞
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	71½	71½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94⅞	94⅞
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	89	88½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96¼	96¼
Ont Rys C Am 5s '72	76⅞	76⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	109	109
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80⅞	80⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	58⅛	58⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97¼	97¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¼	87¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	105	105
Kresge Foundrs 6s	100⅜	100⅜
Kinney Co 7½s '36	102	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Louis Cin & Lex 4½s '31	99½	99½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97⅜	97⅛
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	107⅝	107⅝
Met Power 6s '53	106	106
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96⅜	96⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97⅜	97⅜
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	19⅜	19⅜
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	90	90
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84½	84½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	93⅞	93⅝
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	102⅝	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73⅞	72⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac 6s D '49	105⅜	105¼
Mo Pac 6s E '55	105⅜	105½
Murray Body 6½s '34	96¼	95⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	60¼	60
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	99⅜	99¼
N O Terminal 4s '53	85½	85½
N O T & M 5s B '54	99⅜	99⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	105	105
N Y Air Brake 6s	102¼	102¼
Newark Gas 5s '48	103½	103½
N E T & T 5s '52	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	96⅜	96⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¼	103
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅞	107⅞
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	77⅛	77⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103¼	103¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	104⅜	104⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '75 B	103¼	103¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91⅛	91⅛
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	73	73
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100½	100
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	103¼	103¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	26¼	26
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	83½	83
NY Sus & W Term 4½s	71½	71
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88	87½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91½	91½
Nor & W div 4s '44	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	96½	96
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	103¼	103⅛
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105¼	105¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96¼	96¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¼	65¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	89¼	89¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	101¾	101¾
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101⅝	101⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	99⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	115⅜	115⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105⅜	105¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97⅜	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	101	100⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105	104⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	107⅜	107⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅜	104
Port Elec P. 6s '47	100⅝	100½
Portland Railway 5s '30	95⅝	95⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100½	100½
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103⅝	103¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	109¼	109¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100	100
Rochester Gas 7s	111¼	111¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94	93⅞
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	97	97
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	92¼	92
St L & S F 4s A '50	82⅜	82¼
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	98¼	98¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	101½	101¼
St L & S F adj 6s '55	98	97⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	89⅛	89
St L S W con 4s '32	93⅜	93⅜
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81	80⅜
Seabd A L con 6s '45	94¼	94¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	94¼	94
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91⅛	91⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅜	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	89⅝	89⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅜
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91⅜
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90⅛	90⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	84½
So Ry con 5s '94	105⅝	105⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	111⅜	111⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117¼	117¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅜	102¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	85⅛	85
Steel & Tube 7s	108	107⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105
Third Ave adj 5s '60	52	51¼
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108	107⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97	97
Union El L & Chi 5s '45	83⅞	83⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅝	93⅛
Union Pacific 6s '28	102¼	102
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	102⅝	102¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	93⅛	93⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅞	105¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96⅞	96¾
Va Ry 5s '62	98½	98½
Wabash 5½s '75	102⅜	103⅜
Walworth 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Walworth 6½s '35	91⅞	91⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	59½	59¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '56	100½	100½
West Va C & C 6s '50	79	79
West Ky Coal 7es '44	101⅜	101
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	73⅜	73⅜
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅜	99⅜
Western Pac 6s B '46	102⅝	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	111⅞	111⅞
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	104½	104½
West'house El & Mfg 5s	100¼	100
White Sew Mach 6s '36	100½	100½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	104½	104½
FOREIGN BONDS		
Alpine Mont Stl 7s '55	90	90
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92½	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅛	99
Argentine 6s '58 B	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100⅜	100⅜
Australia 5s '55	98½	98¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101⅝	101½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	85⅜	85¼
Bavaria 6½s rcts '45	96	95⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86½	86½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	92¾
Belgium 7s '55	95½	95⅜
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	107⅞
Bergen (City) s6 '40	99½	99½
Berlin 6½s '50	95⅞	95⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102½	102½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87	87
Brazil 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	94⅞	94⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104⅜	104⅛
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Calda 7½s '46	95⅝	95½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104	104
Can (Dom) 5½s½ '29	101⅜	101¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s ct '61	98⅝	98½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95⅝	95⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	100⅞
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	37⅛	37
Cologne 6½s '50	95⅞	95½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100½	100⅜
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	103	103
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	101¾	101½
Denmark (King) s6 '42	104	103⅞
Dresden 7s '45	97¾	97¾
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	103½	103⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105¼	105
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	105¼	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	87⅜	86⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89¼	88⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¼	99¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	93½	93½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94	94
French Nat SS 7s '49	85¼	84⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	92⅛	91⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98½	98⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	104⅝	104¼
German 7s '49	105	105
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99½	99½
German G E 6½s '40 war	114	114
German G E 6½s '40 x war	97⅞	97⅞
Graz 8s '54	98⅜	98⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98⅝	98⅜
Holland Am Line 6s '47	89	88⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	96¼	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	91⅞	91⅝
Jap (Con Pwr 7s '44	95¼	95
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	89⅜	89⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	98¼	98
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Leipzig 7s rcts '47	98	97⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	87⅛	87
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	44⅜	44⅜
Mex 4s small A '04	30¼	30¼
Mex 4s small A '10	25⅝	25⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	103⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107¼	107¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84	83⅜
Norway 5½s '65	98⅜	98½
Norway (King) 6s '44	101½	101¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91⅞	91⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	79⅛	79
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	90⅜	89⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	88⅜	88⅜
Peru 7½s '40	100	100
Poland 6s '40	71	70½
Poland 8s '50	89¼	88⅞
Prague (City) 7½s '52	101¼	101¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Rhine Maine 7s ct '50	100	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	110¾	110⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 X war	96⅜	96¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90½	90½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	102½	102¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	103⅜	103
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '45	94¼	94¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅞	105⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99⅜	99¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	90⅜	90⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	93⅜	93⅜
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113¼	113¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜	103½
Toho El Pow 6s Rcts '29	98½	98½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	95½	95½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98⅜	98½
Trondhjem 6½s '44	100½	100½
Tyrol 7½s '55	97¼	97¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅜	95⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Oct. 2
3½s '47	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.12
1st 4¼s '47	101.21	101.25	101.21	101.22	101.22
2d 4¼s '42	100.13	100.15	100.13	100.15	100.13
3d 4¼s '28	101.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
4th 4¼s '32	101.30	102.00	101.30	102.00	101.30
US 4¼s '52	107.18	107.18	107.18	107.18	107.23

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

NEW SALES RECORD FOR NASH MOTORS

September was the largest September in the history of the Nash Motors Company in point of sales and production, according to E. H. McCarty, general sales manager.

"September also would have been the biggest single month Nash ever had if we had been able to produce all the cars that were on order," says Mr. McCarty. "September business brought the total volume of Nash sales and production for the nine months of 1926 up to 111,965 cars as contrasted to 75,347 cars for the similar period in 1925, which was the biggest previous Nash year.

"Our volume of export business for the month exceeded that of any other month."

PIERCE-ARROW PROSPECTS GOOD

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—"Our prospects for the fourth quarter are better than they have been at any time in the past five years, due to introduction of our new Series 36 dual-valve car," said President Forbes of Pierce-Arrow Motor Company.

"No action will be taken on back dividends of the preferred stock until after I return from Europe. At that time $4,000,000 worth of second preferred will probably be issued. Some time later on 171,250 shares of common will be issued for the specific purpose of retiring debenture bonds.

"We are in strong cash position, having on hand around $1,500,000 and no bank loans."

EASTERN MASS. ELECTRIC STOCK

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has approved an issue by Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company, a Tenney property, of 8000 additional shares capital stock, $25 par, at $27.50 a share, and $90,000 of 6 per cent bonds due 1933, proceeds to be applied to payment of debts incurred for new construction.

PHILADELPHIA BOND OFFERED

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Sealed proposals will be received by board of education until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 25 for $1,750,000 4 per cent serial gold bnds and $2,250,000 4¼ per cent serial gold bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1926, and maturing from 1937 to 1956.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	Stock	High	Low	1:30
1	Ala Grt So Ry	126	126	126
†25	Allied Pkrs pr pf	22½	22½	22½
1	Am Br Bov Fgn	19	19	19
1	Am El Products	22½	22½	22½
3	Am Gas & Elec	106⅜	106	106
1	Am Gas & El pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	Am Haw SS	8¼	8	8
†25	Am Lt & Trac	215	215	215
2	Am Po & Lt pf	97¼	97	97
1	Am Rolling Mills	47⅛	47½	47⅛
2	Am Seat cvt pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
5	Am Superpower B	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
2	Am Supwr pt pf	26	26	26
19	Am Thread pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6	Asso Gas & El	36	35⅞	35⅞
3	Atlas Port Cmt n	43	42½	42½
3	Auburn Auto	65½	65½	65½
†25	Bigelow Hfd Crpt	76	76	76
1	Blaw Knox ctfs	74	71	71
1	Bklyn Shoe	5½	5½	5½
1	Borden Co new	95	95	95
4	Brill Corp A	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞
1	Brill Corp B	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4	Bklyn City RR	7	6⅞	6⅞
†10	Celluloid Co	15¼	15¼	15¼
†25	Celotex Co pf	90	90	90
1	Cent Aguirre Sug	83	83	83
1	Centrif Pipe Corp	20½	20½	20½
2	Cohn Hall & Marx	19¾	19½	19¾
4	Columb G&E new	81¾	81¼	81
1	Col Gas&El pf n	98¼	98¼	98¼
35	Comwlth Pow	42¼	42	42¼
1	Com Pow pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2	Com Pow war	68	67½	68
1	Cons Gas&El Balt	53¼	53¼	53¼
1	Cons Laundry Cp	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
†20	Curtis Pub	191	190	191
6	Curtiss A&M	19½	19	19½
2	Doehler Die-Cast	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
50	Du Pnt de Nem n	179½	177¼	178½
7	Durant Mot	13	12⅜	13
1	Etingon Schild Co	33½	33½	33½
15	Elec Bd&Sh	70¼	69¼	69½
†290	Elec Bd&Sh pf	108¼	108	108¼
15	Elec Invest	42¼	41⅞	42
35	Erie Stm Shovel	26½	26	26
20	Estey Welte A	35⅛	34⅞	35
†150	Fajardo Sugar	144½	144	144½
3	Film Inspect Mach	8⅜	8½	8½
4	Forhan Co	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
3	Found Co Frgn	17½	17¼	17¼
6	Fox Theatre A	26⅜	26½	26½
†25	Frnkln M C 7% pf	82½	82½	82½
2	Freed-Esemn RC	7½	7½	7½
15	Freshman Co (C)	32½	31⅞	32½
30	Gen Bak Corp A	60¼	59⅜	61¼
4	Gen Bak Cp B	7	6⅞	7
1	Gen Pub Service	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
†125	Gen Pub Serv pf	105	105	105
12	Gillette Saf Raz	97⅜	96½	97
3	Glen Alden Coal	180¼	180	180
7	Gobel (Adolf) Inc	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
15	Goodyr T&R	33½	33	33⅜
†50	Grt Atl&Pac 1pf	115½	115½	115½
2	GrimesR&C Rec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Hap Candy St Fnd	6¼	6¼	6¼
†10	Hartford Ins	470	470	470
2	Havana El Ry	32	32	32
2	Hazeltine Corp	18	18	18
2	Hellman Inc. pf	31	31	31
3	Horn & Hardart	55	55	55
†50	Inc Co No Am	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
9	Indust Rayon A	7⅛	7	7
4	•Inter Utilities A	32	32	32
2	Inter Utilities B	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Landover Hld A st	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	Leh Pr Sec n	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
3	Leh al C C ct	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
50	•Lib Ow Sht Gl	148	148	148
1	Lit Bros	38¼	38¼	38¼
2	MacA & F new	40	40	40
1	Mad Sq Gdn ctfs	15	15	15
1	Marmon Mot Car	48½	48½	48½
3	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Mid West Util	115	115	115
16	Mo & Hud Pr	24	23¾	24
1	Moh Val new	38½	38½	38½
†25	Montrl Lt H & P	70	70	70
1	Nat El Pwr A	23	23	23
2	Nat Pub Serv A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
50	•Nat P & L pf	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2	Nat Pub Serv B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	New Or G N RR	22	22	22
24	Northeastern Pow	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
10	Nor Ohio Pow	13	12⅞	12⅞
1	Nor States Pw 'A'	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Pacific Steel Boiler	13¼	13	13¼
6	Penn Ohio Secur	9⅝	9⅜	9½
†50	do pf	81	80½	81
†25	Penn PowGLt pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
†70	Penn Watd&Pow	171	170⅜	171
6	Philip Morris Inc	12	11½	11½
2	Pitts Lk Erie Ry	169	168	168
†50	Proctor & Gamble	156	155½	155½
2	Puget Sd Pow&Lt	28	28	28
†10	Purity Bak pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Rand Kardex Bu	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4	Reo Motor Car	20	20	20
10	Repub Mot Tr ctfs	4½	4½	4½
1	Richmond Rad pf	43	43	43
48	Rickenbacker Mot	2¼	1¾	1¾
1	St Regis Paper	44	44	44
3	Seeman Bros Inc	30	29½	30
1	Servel Corp Del	16½	16½	16½
5	Singer Mfg Ltd	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Snia Viscosa rcts	6½	6½	6½
38	Southeast Pow&Lt	31⅝	31	31⅝
1	do ctfs	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
3	do war	9¼	9	9
8	Stand Pub A	6½	6	6
1	Strook & Co	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
3	StutzMoCar of Am	19⅛	19	19
2	Swift International	20	20	20
1	ThompsonAad vtc	1	1	1
1	Timken Det Axle	12½	12½	12½
22	TransLuxD'ltPict	9½	9⅛	9⅛
†10	TubizeASilkBctfs	176	176	176
1	TungSolLampA	19½	19½	19½
1	UniArtThea ctfs	100	100	100
1	Uni Biscuit B	9	9	9
4	Uni Gas Imp	111⅛	111	111
1	UniLt&PwA new	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
†10	U S Envelope	157	157	157
1	US Lt&Meat new	26	26	26
2	Uni Pictures	34¼	34	34¼
1	Util Pow&LtBtfs	14	14	14
1	VicTalk'gMachine	105½	105½	105½
78	WarnerBrosPic	48	46	48
1	WAutoSup p pfd	26½	26½	26½
	STANDARD OILS			
1	Anglo Am Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Buckeye P L	46	46	46
3	Cont Ol	20	20	20
4	Galena Sig Oil	13	10	10
5	Humble Oil & Ref	57¼	56	56
17	Imp Oil Can	36	35⅜	36
21	Int Pet	32½	32¼	32⅜
11	Ohio Oil	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
6	Prairie Oil & Gas	51	50⅜	50⅜
2	South Penn Oil	37⅜	37½	37⅜
28	Stand Oil Ind	63	62⅜	62⅞
5	Stand Oil Kansas	20½	20½	20½
1	Stand Oil Neb	45½	45½	45½
36	Stand Oil NY	32	31⅜	31⅜
†50	Stand Oil O pf	119	119	119
8	Vacuum Oil	97	96	96
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
4	Am Maracaibo	5	5	5
1	Ark Nat Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
34	Carib Synd	17⅛	17	17⅛
6	Cities Serv new	45¼	45¼	45⅛
1	Cities Serv pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2	Colom Synd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19	Creole Synd	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
21	Euclid Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
20	Gibson Oil	3½	3½	3½
5	Leonard Oil	8	8	8
7	Lion Oil Ref	21¼	21	21
8	Mex Panuco	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
6	Mntn & Gulf Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3	Mntn Prod	24	23⅞	23⅞
1	NM & Ariz Land	11	11	11
3	Pennok Oil Corp	14½	13⅜	13⅜
3	Reiter Foster Oil	16	15⅛	16
1	Ryan Consol	5½	5½	5¼
2	Salt Crk Prod	30⅝	30½	30½
1	Shreve El Dorado	25	25	25
4	Tidal Osage	19	18¾	19
1	Tidal Osage nv	18	18	18
6	Tide W Asso Oil	22⅜	22½	22½
6	T W Asso Oil pf	97½	97½	97½
1	Wilcox O & G	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Woodley Pet	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	MINING			
30	*Ariz Globe	8	8	8
1	Cons Cop Min	3	3	3
4	Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	Engineers G M	5½	5⅜	5⅜
8	Kay Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Newmont Min	76	75	75⅜
4	Nipissing Mines	5½	5½	5½
12	Noranda Mines	19½	19	19½
1	Tonopah Ming	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	Unit Verde Ext	26½	26½	26½
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
11	Alum 7s '33	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10	A G&E 6s B '2014	101	100⅞	101
36	A P&Lt 6s 2016	100¼	100	100⅛
2	AmWWks 6s '75	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4	Ana Cop 6s A '29	102⅝	102½	102⅝
10	Appal Pow 5s '56	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
33	Asso G&El 6s '55	100⅛	99⅜	99⅜
6	Bu G El 5s A'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Caro P&Lt 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
10	Can SS 6s	97	97	97
10	Can Pac 4½s wi	96¼	96½	96¼
15	Cities Serv 6s '66	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
14	Cities Ser 7s D '66	113	112⅝	112⅞
15	Con Gs Balt 5s'65	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1	Con Gs Blt 6s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8	Cont C Am 6s '46	98	97⅜	98
1	Cubn Tel 7½s '41	111	111	111
10	Cudahy Pck 5s '46	97¼	97⅛	97¼
2	Det C Gas 6s '47	107½	107¼	107¼
23	Duke Pr P 6s '66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
8	Elec Refrig 6s '36	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
18	Fla P & Lt 's 1954	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1	Gair Robert 7s '37	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	Gatineau P 's '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
8	Gatineau P 6s '56	98¾	98	98
3	Ill Cent R R 4⅜s	96⅛	96⅛	96½
2	Independ O 6½ '31	97⅞	97⅞	97½
6	Ind Limestne 6s '41	98⅜	98	98
25	Inter Grt N 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94½
5	Inters N G 6s '36	117	117	117
1	Leh P sec 6s '26	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
46	Loew's Inc ⅛s '41	100	99⅜	99⅜
2	Long Isl L 6s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Manitoba 6½s '51	96	96	96
3	Mass Gas 5½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Nat P & L 6s '26	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Nev Cal El 5s '56	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
47	Nev Con C 5s '41	101	100⅜	100½
9	Nor St Pw cvt '33	111¼	111¼	111¼
6	Ohi P 5s B '52	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Ohio R Ed 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
12	Otis Steel 6s '41	95	94⅜	94⅜

FLORIDA'S SAFEST INVESTMENT—

Shares in its old-established Building and Loan Associations

Become a member of the Lakeland Building and Loan Association and invest in its Capital stock.

Returns 8% with 100% Security

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Box 35, Lakeland, Florida

HARTFORD INSURANCE CO. STOCKS

CONNING & CO.
50 Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE 40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1860

Sales (in hundreds)	Bond	High	Low	Last
20	Pan A Pet 6s '40	100	99⅜	99⅜
10	Penn O Ed 6s'50	115½	115½	115½
2	Penn P&L 5s D'53	99	99	99
2	Phil El 5½s '72	102¼	102¼	102¼
25	Pb Serv NJ5½s'56	99¼	99⅛	99¼
2	Servel Corp 6s '31	101¾	101	101
3	Silesian Am 7s '41	94¾	94¾	94¼
4	Sloss Shef 6s '29	102½	102½	102½
49	SE P&L 6sww2025	94⅝	94½	94½
5	So Cal Ed 5s '51	98	97⅞	98
5	St OilNY 6½s '33	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1	Sun Oil 5½s '39	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Swift & Co 5s'32	97¾	97⅛	97¾
1	Trnsctl Oil 7s '30	97	97	97
2	US Rub 6½s '27	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
10	US Rub 6½s '29	102½	102½	102½
1	U S Rub 6½s '33	101	101	101
8	US Rub 6½s '35	101	101	101
10	US Rub 6½s '37	101	101	101
1	US Rub 6½s '40	101	101	101
13	Wab Ry 5s B '76	94⅜	94½	94½
23	W Br Pic 6½s'28	116	114½	114½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Ant Col 7s B '45	93	93	93
1	Dan Cons 5½s'55	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Fiat 7s '46	91	90½	90⅜
85	Fr St Prus 6½s'51	97	96⅜	96⅜
2	Ger Cons M 7s'47	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5	Gr C ElP 6½s'50	88	87⅜	87⅜
2	Hamb El 7s '35	99	99	99
4	Hung L Ins 7½s'61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2	Ilseder Stl 7s'46	99	97⅞	98
5	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	89	88⅞	88⅞
4	King Denmk 5½s [illegible]	[illegible]	99	[illegible]
1500	Com S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Pr B Aires 7½'47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	do 7s [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Rep F[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	Rep P[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Ru[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Sa[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Saxon [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Siem[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Th[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	U[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	Un[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

†[illegible]
*[illegible]

Current [illegible]
Call Loans [illegible]
Renewal ra[illegible]
Outside com[illegible]
Year money [illegible]
Customers' co[illegible]
Individ. cus. col. lo[illegible]

Bar silver in New Y[illegible]
Bar silver in London [illegible] d
Bar gold in London [illegible] 84s 11½d
Mexican dollars 44½c 44c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$86,000,000	$595,000,000
Year ago today	91,000,000	...
Balances	36,000,000	111,000,000
Year ago today	25,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	35,384,115	102,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅞@3⅝
60 days	3⅞@3⅝
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	7½	Oslo	5
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Freign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84½	$4.84⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.85¼	4.85¼	4.8648
French francs	.0283½	.0280	.193
Belgian francs	.0271¼	.0270½	.193
Swiss francs	.1933	.1932½	.193
Lire	.0376¾	.0375½	.193
Marks	.2381	.2382	.238
Holland	.4005	.4009	.402
Sweden	.2675	.2672½	.268
Norway	.2191	.2189	.268
Denmark	.2655	.2653½	.268
Spain	.1506	.1501½	.193
Portugal	.0517	.0517	1.08
Greece	.0120	.0120	.193
Austria	.14⅛	.14⅛	.1407
Argentina	.4093	.4087½	.4245
Brazil	.1492	.15	.3244
Poland	.1150	.1137½	.1930
†Hungary	.014¼	.014¼	.203
Jugoslavia	.0177¼	.0177	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0051¼	.0052	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.6443⅜	.6443⅜	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5012¼	.4975	.78
Bombay	.3632	.3634	.4866
Yokohama	.4845	.4843¾	.4984
Uruguay	1.0101	1.0101	1.0342
Chile	.1210	.1210	.365
Peru	3.80	3.83	4.8665
Canadian Ex	1.00¼	1.00⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

MILLS RESUME FULL TIME

CHICOPEE, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Dwight Manufacturing Company cotton mills today resumed full-time working schedule after nearly a year and a half of part-time operation. Both day and night shifts are affected. The mills employ more than 650 hands.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Northern States Power reports for 12 months ended Aug. 21:

	1926	1925
Gross	$27,675,748	$25,691,333
*Net aft txs	13,310,720	11,858,773

*Before depreciation.

STEEL TRADE OPERATES AT A HIGH RATE

No Recession in New Orders or Prices—Big Railroad Demand—Tin Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Special)—Another month has passed with no material change in the steel industry, whether as regards rate of operations, volume of new orders, prices or specifications against old contracts.

One thing was proved to the satisfaction of all—that the high state of activity during July and August did not meet with any reaction in September, as was predicted in some quarters.

It is probable that the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation were reduced 300,000 tons during the month just passed, on top of a decline of 80,000 tons the preceding month. If this proves true, orders on books will be the smallest since June, 1924, but that is by no means alarming, since the character of steel buying has become more on a prompt-need basis than two years ago.

The steel industry, as a whole, is working at 84 per cent of capacity, with the Steel Corporation operating at 86 per cent. The tendency of the last week has been slightly on the side of an increase. Makers of steel sheets are among the busiest of all lines, working at 90 to 95 per cent of capacity.

Of 127 sheet mills in the Youngstown district, 118 are in operation, or about 93 per cent. Some of the sheet makers cannot promise deliveries on new business before the middle of November.

Current inquiries for steel rails number 1,000,000 tons, making about 1,250,000 tons of rail rollings already in sight for 1927 delivery. It is expected that inquiries for 10,000 more freight cars will come out soon.

Expect Big Auto Demand

Among the latest rail prospects are 35,000 tons for the New Haven, 55,000 tons for the Chesapeake & Ohio and 75,000 tons for the Louisville & Nashville. It is expected that the Missouri Pacific will soon ask for 3000 freight cars; that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will inquire for 2000, and that the St. Paul and the Louisville & Nashville will put out an asking for 1500 cars each.

The Pennsylvania Railroad opened bids last week on 22,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes for repair work, the largest railroad inquiry for miscellaneous steel for many months. During the last year or two the carriers had been buying less than usual of steel for upkeep purposes.

An authority on the automobile situation predicts that the fall buying of cars will exceed other periods for this season, the tendency being to turn to the higher priced cars. Inasmuch as the automotive industry consumes 15 per cent of the nation's output, considerable steel should be sold this fall in this direction.

Business in fabricated structural steel shows no let down, despite frequent predictions and observations by bankers and economists that the building boom is on the wane. There are at least 12 new structural inquiries involving 1000 tons or more each. The largest calls for 3500 tons, and four undertakings will require 2000 tons each.

Exports Show Gain

Iron and steel exports during the first eight months of the year were 19 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1925. The total this year was 1,394,888 tons, an increase of 224,367 tons. August exports declined 23,000 tons from July, the August total having been 171,588 tons.

Imports during the first eight months were 786,860 tons, compared with 626,092 tons for the corresponding period of 1925. August imports were 91,578 tons, compared with 82,411 tons during July.

The new pig iron maker in the East at Everett, Mass., got into action with a flourish when President Coolidge touched a button which lighted the charge. One other furnace has been started by a president—the stack, near Buffalo, N. Y., now owned by the American Radiator Company, was started similarly by President McKinley. It is reported that the Mystic Iron Works has 15,000 tons of orders on its books as a backlog.

The furnaces of Witherbee, Sherman Company at Port Henry, N. Y., which went out of blast 10 days ago because of a hot spot, will go into blast Nov. 10. Iron buying has been very light because purchasing officials have been attending the national convention of foundrymen at Detroit.

Silver Weak; Tin Strong

Silver has again been conspicuous among the non-ferrous metals because of having reached lowest levels in six years when it sold at 56⅞ an ounce on Thursday. The next day it rose ¼c. There has been heavy selling of silver in China, aggravated by the likelihood that India will adopt the gold standard.

Tin reached a new high level since 1919 when it sold at 71⅝c a pound on Friday. On the same day it was announced, too, that the world's visible tin supply gained 1000 tons during September. Record high prices and a gain in supplies were therefore inconsistent on the surface. However, insiders read into the statistics the fact that shipments from the tin producing centers of the world are not increasing, whereas the world consumption is.

The leading producer of lead reduced prices $2 a ton to 8.65c a pound, New York. Consumers had been expecting the decline, and were, therefore, buying very cautiously.

Copper has been quiet and steady at 14¼c a pound, delivered to the brass districts. Demand was better at the close of the week. A big buying movement is expected at any time.

Zinc has been lifeless at around 7.40c a pound. Brass special zinc commands a premium of only five points over the ordinary grade, instead of the usual 12½ points. High-grade zinc has been marked up in price to 9½c a pound by one maker, though others will sell still at 9c.

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.
365	Arundel	35	34½	34¾	
464	B & O	107⅝	105¾	105⅝	—⅞
232	Cit Nat Bank	50⅝	50	50	
87	Com Credit	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
77	do pf B	24	23¾	24	+½
80	Cons Pow	53¼	52½	52⅝	—⅜
166	do pf 7s	112¼	112¼	112¼	+¼
895	Cons Coal	43½	40	43½	+2¾
110	E Roll Mill	32½	32¼	32¼	—¼
112	Mf Fin 2d	20½	20¼	20¼	
85	Md Cas	96	96	96	
99	Mcht Nat Bk	26⅞	26½	26¾	+⅛
445	Mid Cont Pet	31¼	29¾	30⅝	—1⅛
551	Mt Vernon	16¾	16	16¼	—½
374	New Ams Cas	51	50½	50½	—¼
44	Penn W&P	167	164	167	
113	U S F & G	222½	217	222½	+7½
140	Un Rys	18¾	18½	18½	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.
$18000	Un Ry 4s'49	70	69½	69½	
14000	do inc 4s'49	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	+¼
2000	Md El 6½s'57	96¾	96¾	96¾	+¼
5000	Cn Coal4½'34	91½	91⅛	91⅛	
3000	Elk 6½s '31	95½	95½	95½	
1000	W B&A 5s'31	63¼	63¼	63¼	—¾

PIG IRON ADVANCED

Pig iron has been advanced 50c a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district, to $21.50 for No. 2 foundry grade.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended October 2, 1926

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
145	Adams Roy	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
250	All Am Radio	15	14⅛	15	+½
100	Am Pub U pf	83	82	83	
25	Am Shipbuild	78½	78½	78½	
90	Am Pub S pf	97¾	97	97¼	+¼
11450	AmStatesA	3½	3¼	3⅜	+¼
1200	do B	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
2150	do war	⅞	⅞	⅞	
330	Armour Co A	16¼	16	16	
66	do B	9½	9¼	9¼	—½
552	Arm&Co pf	86¾	86	86¼	—½
150	Arm—Del pf	94½	93½	93¾	—½
385	Asso Inv	37¼	37	37¼	+¼
13215	Auburn Auto	64¾	57¼	63½	+6¼
1977	Balaban&K	65½	62	65	+2½
10	do pr	98½	98½	98½	
21350	Bendix Corpn	38½	34⅞	37⅞	+3⅛
29575	Borg&Beck	55	50¼	54	+3
625	Brach & Sons	31⅛	30	30½	—¼
2210	Butler Bros	28⅞	28¼	28¾	—⅛
260	Cent IllPSpfA	91	88¾	90	+1
210	CentIndPw pf	89¼	89	89	—¾
805	CentPubS—D	16½	16	16½	
1102	CSWUtilprlpf	99	98	99	
722	do pf	93	92	92½	
820	do warrants	22½	21½	22	—1
80	ChiC&ConRys	⅛	⅛	⅛	
100	C C & C Rys pf	4½	4½	4½	+½
40	Chicago Fuse	30½	30½	30½	
225	ChiNS&MRR	43	41	43	—2
531	do prior pf	100	99	100	
15	Chi Title&Tr	600	600	600	+45
451	Comwlth Edi	138⅝	138	138½	
2025	Consumers Co	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
1000	do s t c	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
40	Consumers pf	75	75	75	
275	Contl Motors	11	11	11	
178	Crane Co	50	49	50	+¼
45	do pf	117	116½	116½	
555	Crown W P P	98½	98½	98½	
10	Cudahy	106	106	106	
80	CuneoPress'A'	49¾	49½	49½	
300	DiamondMtch	117	116	116	
430	El Household	14	13	14	
5000	Elec Res Lab	19	17¾	18¼	
50	EmpG&F8%pf	98	98	98	
8225	Evans Co 'A'	30¾	29½	30¾	+¾
1125	do 'B'	28	27½	28	+½
100	Fair Store	28	28	28	+¼
50	do pf	105	105	105	
275	Fitz-Connel	29	28	27½	—1¼
615	Fur-Mart pf	97½	96½	97½	+1
295	Great L Dr	148	143	146¼	+3⅞
200	Grief Bros	39½	39¼	39¼	—¼
25	Godchaux	3½	3½	3½	
650	Gossard	36½	36	36½	
75	Hib'd, SB&Co	75¾	75¾	75¾	
250	Hupp Motor	25¾	25	25	
380	Jaeger Mch	27	26	27	+1¾
24600	Ill Brk Co	57	57½	56½	+3¼
142	Ill No Util pf	91¾	91	91¾	+¾
207	Kellog Switch	15	14½	15	
89	do pf	98	96½	98	+½
118	Ken H El pf	93½	93½	93½	
2610	Kraft Cheese	62½	60	62	+1
23	Kup'hmr "B"	36	36	36	
23	do pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	—¼
1570	La Salle Ext	9	7¼	8⅞	+1⅝
3250	Libby-McNeil	9½	8½	9¼	+¼
40	Lindsay Lgt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
625	Mer & Mfg pf	36	35½	36	
230	do ppf	99¼	99½	99½	
10	McC, R & M A	39	39	39	
70	McQ Nor	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6020	Mid W Util	118½	115	115¼	—2¾
1230	Mid W U pf	108	106	106¾	+1
605	MidWUt ppf	116	115¼	115¾	—¼
85	Mid Stl Prod	45½	45	45¼	—2¼
211	Mid Util ppf	100	100	100	
124	do pf A	97	97	97	
115	Mont Ward	112¼	112	112	
4436	Morgan Lith	65¼	63	64¾	—¼
75	Nat Carb pf	125¼	125	125¼	
100	NatElPw'A'	23½	23	23	—⅞
1100	Nat Lea	2¾	2½	2½	—½
17240	Nat Stand	33	30¾	33	+1⅞
150	No Am Car	29	28½	29	—3
35	N'west Ut pf	95½	95	95½	
200	N'westUtppf	97	96	97	
250	Novdl El pf	26½	26	26	—½
325	Omnibus	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅞
3015	Oil-o-Matic	17	16½	16½	—⅝
450	Penn G&E	20½	20¼	20¼	—¾
650	Pick BrpfA	21¾	20½	21½	—¾
275	Pine Wnfnt	56¼	55¼	56	+¾
176	PubSer6%pf	102	101	101	—1
38	do 7%	114½	114½	114½	—½
159	PubS no par	132⅞	132	132⅞	+⅞
230	*QRS Music	27½	27	27	
85	Quak O pf	175	174	174	—1
10	Quaker O pf	106½	106½	106½	—½
4150	Real SlkH	50¾	49½	50½	—½
450	Rea Motor	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¾
25	Sears-Roeb'ck	55¾	55¾	55¾	
9050	Stewart War	66	61½	66	+2
685	Swift & Co	115⅛	114½	114⅞	—⅛
4500	Swift Intl	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅜
3400	Thompson JR	49	47½	47½	—1⅜
22175	Un Carb&C	94¾	90	94	+3
385	United Bisc	41	40	41	+¾
120	Un Pap Bd	18½	18½	18½	
30	Un Lt&Pw A	13¼	13¼	13¼	
145	do B	18½	18	18	—1
270	do pf A	88	87¼	88	+1½
530	do pf B	54	53	53	+¾
225	Un Iron Wks	3¼	3	3¼	+¾
100	Univ Theater	8	8	8	
1005	US Gypsum	157	152½	156	—1
2040	Vesta Bat	25	22	23¼	+1½
430	Wahl	8⅞	8½	8¾	
50	Wolv Cem	6½	6½	6½	—¼
2915	Wrigley	52½	51¾	52¼	—¼
9050	Yates Mch	31½	30¾	31¼	+¼
17150	Yel Tr&C Co	36¼	32½	35	+1⅞
910	Yellow Taxi	45¾	45⅛	45¼	—⅞

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
27000	ChiC&CRy5'27	53	51¾	53	
3000	ChiCRys 1 5'27	78	78	78	
2000	ChiRys 1 5s'27	78	78	78	+1
5000	ChiRys B 5s'27	43	43	43	
1000	C'mwEl 4½'53	94¼	94¼	94¼	
10000	Cuneo-P6s'51	100	100	100	
12000	HousGlf6½s'31	96	95½	96	—1
3000	No'wnElel 5'41	85	85	85	
2000	PubSNoIll5'56	99½	99½	99½	
2000	Sow Ut6s'51	97	97	97	
12500	Swift 1 5s'44	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	—⅛

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.
12500	Amer Stores	20½	18¾	19	—¾
2225	Amer Stores	74¾	72	74	—¼
365	Bald Loc	124½	122	124	
1020	Cong Nairn	26½	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
303	El Stor Bat	89¾	89	88⅞	—½
2614	H&HBak..Y	55½	49	55	+5
985	Gen Mtrs	173¼	158¾	170	+11⅛
498	Ins Co N A	52½	52	52	
670	Ken Cop	61¼	56⅝	60½	+4¾
2053	Leh Nav	112	111	111	—1
2360	Lit Bros	28½	27	28¼	+1½
28020	Pa RR	55½	54½	55¼	+1⅛
15594	Phil El	50¾	49¾	50⅛	—⅝
2601	PhilEPw rcts	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
690	PhilRapTran	55	54½	55	
543	Pub Ser NJ	97¼	95¾	95¾	—1⅜
710	Radio Cor	55⅞	49½	55⅞	+5⅝
13951	ShreveElDor	25½	21⅞	25¼	+2¾
10955	Stanley Co	89¼	85	88	—1
2165	Ton Bel	3⅛	2¾	3	
11693	Un Gas Imp	113¼	110⅝	111¼	—1¾
369	Un Trac	40	39¾	40	
592	US Steel	152¾	148¾	152¾	+7¼
3880	Vic T Mach	106½	103½	105	+1
705	Yel Tr & Ch	35¾	32¾	35⅛	+2

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.
$17900	AmG&E5s'07	98	92½	98	+¾
9000	ConsTrNJ5s33	62	61⅝	61¾	+¼
39100	El&Peo4s'45	61	59	59¾	
1000	InterRy 4s '43	51	50	50	
10000	KeyTel5s'35	91	91	91	
1000	LehNcon4½24	98	98	98	—1¼
5600	PhilEl5s'60	102¾	101½	101½	—½
7300	do 1st5s '66	104¼	103¼	103¾	—⅝
4000	do 5½s '47	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
2000	do 5½s '53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	—⅛
7500	do 6s '41	107⅛	106½	107⅛	—⅛
2000	ReadTerm5s'41	103	103	103	
30000	UnRy4stc'49	62	61½	62	

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Amal Sug	2	1¾	2	+½
Amal Sug pf	83	83	83	
Ideal Cement	69	69	69	
Ideal Cement pf	107	167	107	—½
Holly Sugar	33½	33½	33½	+½
Holly Sugar pf	77	77	77	
Great West Sug	102¾	100	102.37	+2.37
do pf	116½	115	115	+½
Mtn States T & L	116	114	115	—1
Nev Calif	22	22	22	
do pf	94½	94½	94½	
Holly Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hump Corp	17	17	17	—1
Mtn Prod	24½	23¾	23⅞	—⅝
New Bradford	5⅞	5½	5½	—¼
Salt Creek Cons	8⅛	8	8⅛	—¼
Salt Creek Prod	30.97	30½	30⅛	—⅛

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Colo Highway 5s	105	105	105	
Den W4½s opt'28	100	100	100	
Denver School 5s	105	105	105	
Den Tram 6s '27	98	98	98	
D G & E gm 5s	98	98	98	
D G & E sf 5s	96	96	96	
NevCalECor5s '56	93½	93½	93½	
NevCalElCor6%db	98	98	98	

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric, including subsidiaries, reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1926	1925
Gross	$8,509,116	$7,584,230
*Net af tax	4,382,572	3,884,781

*Before depreciation.

FLORIDA BOND SALES

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Florida cities will offer for sale to bankers this week about $10,000,000 in bonds, including two small issues in the hurricane district, giving Wall Street its first opportunity to measure the financial effect of the recent disastrous storm on Florida's obligations.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
66	Amn Bank	199	198	199	
10	Anglo-CalTCo	339¾	339¾	339¾	—5¼
30	Anglo & LonP	194¼	194	194	—1
8	Assd Oil	50½	50½	50½	—⅞
4417	Bancitaly Crp	81	80	80½	+½
185	Bank of Italy	454	453	453	—1
100	Calamba Sug	69	69	69	+1
690	Calif Copper	8	7½	7½	
1242	Calif Pck Crp	71	69⅞	69⅞	—⅝
1224	Catterpil Trac	141¼	139	139½	—2
25	C Co G&E pf	94	94	94	+¾
130	E BayW A pf	97¼	96¼	96¾	—¼
60	Emper'm Crp	37½	37⅜	37½	—⅛
197	Fageol Mot pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
1780	Fed Tgh Co	12¼	12	12	+½
115	Fireman's F I	92¾	92	92	—1
370	Foster & Kl	12¾	12½	12½	—⅛
440	Gt W Pw pf	103¾	103	103¾	+¾
105	Haw C & S	47¾	47	47¾	+1¼
1075	Haw Pineap	56	54¾	55¼	+½
80	Haw Sug	41	41	41	
5	Home F&M I	34	34	34	+1
80	Honolulu Sug	3.00	2.00	3.00	+1
995	Honolu C Oil	38½	38	38	
905	Hunt Br P A	26½	26¼	26¼	
670	Ill Pac Gl A	30¼	30¼	30¼	—¾
37	Key S Tr prpf	70	70	70	—4¾
296	Langedorf Bk	12½	12¼	12½	
115	LA G&E pf	100¼	100	100¼	+½
2500	Magnavox Co	.75	.73	.73	+.02
200	Magnin I	23	23	23	—½
10	Merc Tr Co	300	300	300	
6545	North Am O	40¾	38⅝	39¼	+¾
200	Olaa Sug	6½	6½	6½	+1½
150	Onomea Sug	39½	39½	39½	—½
50	Paauhau S Pl	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¾
752	Pac G&E 1pf	100⅝	100	100¼	+⅛
801	Pac G & E	134	131	132	—1½
250	Pac LtC 6%pf	98¼	97¾	98¼	+¼
1350	Pac Oil	1.50	1.37½	1.50	
343	Pac T & T pf	103¼	101¾	102½	—¼
160	Paraf Co Inc	105¼	105	105	
690	Pig-WigWStA	20	19¾	20	+¾
50	Pig'NWhls pf	16	16	16	
60	SJLt&Pw prpf	105¾	105¾	105¾	+¼
655	Schlee B F A	25½	25	25	—⅞
6770	Shell Un Oil	29⅝	28½	28½	—⅞
10	ShrC&Co7%pf	94	94	94	
37	Sier Pac E pf	85	85	85	+½
392	Sou Pac	108¾	108	108¾	+¾
90	Sper Fl Co pf	93¼	92¾	92¾	—2¼
45	Sprg Val Wat	104	103½	103½	—½
23049	St O of Calif	62½	60	60⅝	—⅝
600	Tex Cons O	.90	.90	.90	
11275	Un Oil Assns	57	55⅝	56⅛	+¼
24910	Un O of Calif	57½	54⅝	55	—¾
200	Un Sug pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¾
110	Un B & Tr Co	170	170	170	
750	United Oil	77	75⅝	76	—1⅜
4060	Un O Dep ctf	78	75¾	75¾	—2¼
2300	U S Petr	1.75	1.70	1.75	—5
110	WaiAgCo Ltd	35¾	34½	35½	+1
35	W F B&U Tr	253	253	253	+3
72	WestAm F pf	9½	9½	9½	
338	West C L In	4.00	4.00	4.00	
400	Yel & Ch Cab	9¼	9	9	
65	ZelbchP 6%pf	97	97	97	
1230	Zelbch Crpn	28	27½	27½	—⅝

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$23000	Assd O 6s'35	102½	102¼	102½	
11000	CG&E un5s'37	101½	101½	101½	
4000	C&HawS 7'37	105½	105⅝	105½	
2000	E B W 5½'46	104	104	104	—½
6000	KyS 1mtg6'38	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1000	LA G&E 5s'39	101½	101½	101½	
500	do 5½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾	—¼
300	Mkt S Ry 7s'40	97¾	97¾	97¾	
10000	Mil&L 6s '45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅛
10000	do 7s '35	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+⅛
3000	NCoCal 6s'35	46¼	46¼	46¼	—2¼
1000	PacG&E 5s'42	99½	99½	99½	—⅛
2000	do C 5½ '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
2000	do B 6s '41	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—⅜
3000	do A 7s '40	110	110	110	—½
1000	PacT&T 5s'37	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+¼
1000	Sper Fl 6s '42	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
8000	Spr VW 5s'43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
22500	Un O conv6½	107	105¾	106	+2¼

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10	Berry Mot	15	15	15	—7
25	Best-Cly Co	54	52	52	—6
260	Boyd-W Shoe	42½	40¾	41½	
15	Brown Shoe	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
16	do pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¾
10	Bruce Lumb	38	38	38	—⅞
355	Con Ld & Z A	23	23	23	—¼
20	Curlee Clo pf	101	101	101	
210	Ely & W DG	34	33	33¼	+½
10	do 2pf	86	86	86	—1
50	Emer El pf	101	101	101	
5	First Nat B	251	251	251	+11
50	Fulton IW pf	56	56	56	+1
75	Huttig S & D	30	30	30	—1⅜
100	do pf	102	102	102	
25	Hydraul P B	3½	3½	3½	
65	do pf	81½	81½	81½	
80	Inter Sh	160	159	160	—⅛
35	do pf	107½	107½	107½	
150	Laclede Stl	160	160	160	
10	Lafay SS Bk	290	290	290	+35
48	Mo-Ill Stores	15⅛	15	15⅛	—⅝
54	Mo-Port Cem	56	55	55	—2
74	Nat Bk Com	168	166	166	+1
53	Nat Candy	78	76½	78	+1½
27	do 2pf	101¼	100	101¼	+1
80	Pedigo-W Sh	34	34	34	+2
380	Pol W I&F A	32½	32½	32½	
50	Plant Real pf	95	95	95	+½
60	Rice-Stix DG	23	22¾	23	+¼
10	do 2pf	98	98	98	—2
75	St L In P pf	107½	107½	107½	+¼
1	St L Un Tr	325	325	325	
25	Sheffield Stl	26½	26½	26¼	+¼
590	So A & Sul	49	48½	48½	+¼
252	So'w B T pf	114⅛	113¼	114⅛	+⅛
10	Stix Baer & F	33	33	33	—½
535	Wagner Elec	24½	19¼	24½	+5½
147	do pf	76	69	76	+7
50	W Waltke &C	48	48	48	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$6000	E St L & S 5s	86	86	86	
3000	Hous O 6½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	
1000	Kinloch 5s	100½	100½	100½	+⅝
4000	Un Rys 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	
5000	do 4s c d	76	76	76	—¼

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Low	Net Chg.
7578	Abitibi	97	92¼	95½	—1¼
1125	Asbestos	22	21	21	—1
1611	do pf	78	74⅝	74¾	—3
14651	Brazilian	120⅜	117½	119½	—1⅜
330	Bell Tel	137½	137	137	
100	do 2pf	2	2	2	+¼
395	Can Cem	110	107½	108½	—1½
145	Can Car	42½	42½	42½	+½
702	do pf	86½	85½	85½	—1½
405	Can Steamsh	27	26½	26½	—1¼
1931	do pf	89⅝	88½	89	—¾
50	Can Canners	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
927	Dom Textile	93	92½	92½	—1½
4806	Cons Smelt	245½	239	242¼	—3¼
140	Mackay	133½	133	133	+¾
31845	Laurentide	113¼	107¼	113	+3
627	Laurentide P	130	114	130	+15
10629	Mont Pow	73	71	72¼	+¼
90	Penmans	188	187½	187½	—2½
165	How'd Smith	56	56	56	
83	do pf	103	103	103	
4144	Quebec Pow	175	158	170¼	+12½
189	do pf	115	114½	115	+3½
4705	Shawinigan	251	223½	249	+24½
1520	Spanish Bay	109¼	106	108	—1
1228	do pf	117	114¾	114¾	—2½
350	Stl of Can	107¼	107¼	107¼	
270	Twin City	68	67	67	—1
145	Wayagamack	98	97¾	98	
	BANKS				
64	Montreal	270	270	270	+2
14	Nova Scotia	289	289	289	
153	Royal	253	252	253	
11000	Can Ln '31	100.85	100.85	100.85	
1850	V Ln'27 Nov	100.50	100.50	100.50	
21700	Vic Ln '33	104.50	104.25	104.25	
48000	Vic Ln '34	103.15	103.10	103.10	
15100	Vic Ln '37	107.45	107.25	107.30	+.10
8400	V L '27 Dec	100.35	100.25	100.25	—.30
6200	Vic Ln '43	101.50	101.25	101.25	—.20
1800	Vic Ln '44	96.35	96.35	96.35	+.20
6900	Vic Ln '46	96.35	96.15	96.35	+.25
6500	Mon Tramwy	97¾	97	97¾	+¾
2000	Quebec Ry	94¾	94½	94¾	—¼

HARTFORD

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	chg
Fire Companies				
Aetna	510	495	510	
Automobile	225	190	225	—25
Hartford	480	467	475	—10
National	720	690	720	—20
Phoenix	570	550	570	—10
Rossia	84	83	84	+3
Life Companies				
Aetna	600	560	600	+10
Aetna Casualty	750	700	750	
Hfd. Steam Boiler	670	650	670	+10
Travelers	1200	1160	1200	
Public Utilities				
Conn. Lt&Pw 8% pf	121	118½	121	
Conn. Lt&Pw 7% pf	112	109	112	
Conn. Power	330	320	330	
Hfd. City Gas	76	72	76	—2
Hfd. City Gas pf	50	50	50	—2
Hfd. Elec. Lt.	333	328	333	+3
Industrials				
Am. Hardware	86	84	86	+1
Am. Silver	32	29	32	
BigelowHfd.Carpet	76	75	76	—2
Colts	28	27	28	—½
Eagle Lock	102	100	102	—3
Int. Silver	98	95	98	+1
Niles-Bement-Po'd	20¾	20	20¾	—¼
Peck,Stow&Wilcox.	23	20	23	
Scovill	245	240	245	
Stanley Works	83	81	83	—2
Torrington	70	68	69	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.
3610	Sil Kg Coal	7.60	6.95	6.95	—.80
200	Mammoth	2.90	2.85	2.90	—.12½
3500	Park Utah	5.75	5.10	5.30	—.65
600	Walk	.59	.55	.59	—.04
....	Card	.34	.31	.34	
3475	Tintic [illegible]	11.62½	9.75	10	—1.62½
1000	Keystone	.29	.28	.29	+.03

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10	Aetna Rub	16½	16½	16½	—½
12	Am Frk&H	102	102	102	
695	Am Multig	20	19⅞	20	+¼
2142	Buckeye Incu	42	38	42	+4⅝
12	Bulk Bldg pf	69	69	69	—1
300	Cen Al Steel	32	31⅞	32	
632	City Ice&F	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
100	Clark Fred G	4	4	4	
150	Clev Auto M	6	5½	6	+½
132	Clev-Clif Irn	80	80	80	
83	ClElIll6%pf	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+¼
128	Clev Ry	95	94¾	95	
10	Clev Sc pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33	Clev Trust	296	295	296	+1
75	Clev UStyds	108	108	108	
1197	Elect Cont	57¼	57	57	+1¼
415	Faultless Rb	43½	43	43½	—½
21	Firestone	113	113	113	
33	do 6% pf	102	102	102	
334	do 7% pf	97	96¾	97	+½
100	Glidden Co	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+1¼
57	do ppf	86½	86½	86½	+½
500	Goodyear	33	31½	33	+1
50	do pf	105	105	105	—2¾
105	Grasselli Ch	127	127	127	+½
64	do pf	103¼	102⅝	103¼	+1
10	Gt Lks Tow	70½	70½	70½	+½
75	do pf	99	99	99	
155	Grief Bros	39⅝	39	39	—¾
70	Guard Trust	252	251	251	—4
185	Hana MAlpf	51	50¼	51	+¾
310	Harbauer	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
50	Harris Press	31½	31½	31½	+½
31	India Tire	30	30	30	+1
280	Ind Rayon	7	6½	7	
175	Interlake SS	100¼	100	100¼	+¼
2945	Jaeger Mach	27	25½	27	+1½
535	Kaynee Co	23¾	23	23¾	
20	Kelley Is L	132	132	132	+1
290	Korach S 'A'	5	5	5	
130	Miller Rb pf	100½	100¼	100½	+½
13	Mohawk Rub	35	35	35	
55	Murray O pf	93	93	93	—2
55	Natl Acme	8	8	8	
30	Nat Refin	39½	39	39½	+1½
80	Ohio Bell pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	—⅛
461	*Ohio Br 'B'	78	74¾	76	—2
30	do pf	102	102	102	+1
225	Paragon Ref	7½	7½	7½	
655	Peerless Mot	31	30½	31	+½
26	Richman Br	155	155	155	—3
25	Sand Cem	118	118	118	
295	Selb Rub	23¼	22	22½	—1½
55	Sher-Wil	43½	43	43	
230	do pf	106⅝	106¼	106½	—½
150	Smallwd St	30½	30	30¼	—⅛
110	Stand TxApf	37	37	37	
1918	Stearns Mot	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
105	Telling-BV	34	33⅞	33⅞	—⅛
30	Thomp Prod	110	110	110	+8
20	Trumb-Cl pf	99	99	99	+½
465	Trumbull Stl	11	10½	11	+½
209	do pf	75⅝	75⅝	73⅝	—⅝
40	Un Metal	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
40	Un Mtge	50	50	50	+½
15	do 1pf	80	80	80	—2
13	do 2pf	76	76	76	
54	Un Trust	219½	219	219½	—½
405	Y S & T pf	111	110½	110½	+2

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$3000	Cl-AkBg8'36	88	88	88	+1

*Ex-dividend.

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
608	AmLaunMch	114¼	112½	112½	—¾
120	Am Prod pf	25	25	25	—½
1142	AmRollMill	48	47	47	—⅛
75	AmRollM pf	119¼	110	110¼	—¼
110	AmThermos	12	11¾	12	—1½
66	AmThermos pf	39	35	39	+4
1105	BuckeyeIncub	40½	38½	40	+2½
50	ChamCoat pf	110	110	110	+1
97	ChmFiber pf	101½	101½	101½	
65	ChurngoldCor	52	51	52	+1
279	Cin Gas&El	90⅛	89¾	90¼	+¼
47	Cin St Ry	35	34½	34⅞	+¼
30	Cin&SubTel	89	89	89	+1
92	CityIce&Fuel	22¾	22½	22½	—½
44	CN&C2L&T pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	—¼
2	Cooper new	70	70	70	+2
5	Cooper pf	104	104	104	
709	EaglePicher	30¾	30¼	30½	—⅜
50	Early&Daniel	47	47	47	+1
1	Early&D pf	103	103	103	+3
1	Fay&Eagan pf	70	70	70	
5	Fst Nat'l	331¼	331¼	331¼	—¾
42	FormicaIns'l'n	23½	23	23¾	—⅛
5	FrenchBauer	21	21	21	+6
565	Giant Tire	35	34½	35	+½
677	Gibson Art	41	39¼	40	+1
20	GibsonArt pf	117½	117½	117½	—1
13	GlobeWrn u pf	93	93	93	—5
20	Hatfield	15	15	15	
100	KodelRad pf	20½	20½	20½	+¼
354	Kroger	131¾	131¼	131¼	
230	OhioBellT pf	109⅝	109	109⅝	+¼
174	Paragon	7½	7¼	7½	
460	Procter&Gam	158	153	156	+4
144	Proc&G6%pf	110½	110¼	110½	+¼
143	PureOil6%pf	95½	95¼	95¼	—¼
3	Richardson	131	131	131	—9
30	US Can	48	48	48	+1
10	US Can pf	103¼	103	103¼	—1
20	US Play Card	153	152	153	+2¾
141	USPrint&Lith	87	87	87	—½
8	USPrint&L pf	98¼	98½	98¼	
249	US Shoe	8	7⅛	8	+¼
304	USShoe pf	45¼	44	45¼	+1¼
220	WhitakerPap	54	50	54	+4
151	West'nPapA	28¾	28	28⅝	+⅞

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
2121	Bancitaly	80½	80	80½	
31	Bk of Italy	455	452½	455	+2½
5320	BolsaChicaOil	7¼	6¼	6¾	+1¼
112	Cal Del Fms	4⅝	4½	4½	—2
3056	Cal Pet	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
10	Fst Nat Bk	409	407	409	
120	Gilmore Oil	7½	6¾	6¾	—1¼
23	Goodyr Tr pf	95	94¼	94¼	—⅛
50	Goodyr Tex pf	95	95	95	+1
695	Hend Pet	95	87½	92½	+5
200	Holly Dev	1.63	1.63	1.63	+.01
23	Home Serv	51	51	51	+½
87297	Julian Pet	4⅝	3⅜	4⅝	+⅜
116940	Julian Pet pf	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+⅞
391	L A Gas pf	100	100	100	
9133	L A Inv	3.15	1.10	3.11	—.04
1200	Mascot Oil	1.35	1.34	1.34	—.01
21	MorelandMtrs	2	2	2	
50	MoreldMtrs pf	5	5	5	—⅝
5	Nat City Bk	165	165	165	
5	PacMutLife	1000	1000	1000	
567	RioGrandeOil	24¾	24¼	24¼	
135	SJL&P7%p pf	106	105	105	—½
3	SJL&P6%p pf	94	94	94	—⅞
10	SJL&P7%pr	103	103	103	
1649	So Cal Ed	31¾	31¼	31¼	—¼
1789	SoCalEd6%pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
1521	SoCalEd7%pf	28	28	28	
15	SoCalGas6%pf	98½	98	98½	+½
123	SoCoG7%pf	105	102¾	102¾	—1¾
1	Sperry Fl pf	90	90	90	
3845	Un Oil Asso	57	55⅜	56	+½
9484	Untd Oil	77⅞	75⅝	76	—⅜

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
$3000	MktStRy7s'40	97¼	97¼	97¼	—¼
37000	UniOil6½s'35	107	106	106	—2

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2275	Am Elec A	23	23	23	
1145	Bohn A & B	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
200	ColumbiaSug	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
495	Cont Motor	11	10⅞	11	
1686	C G Sprg	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
325	do pf	9	8½	9	
485	Det Crmy	41½	41	41½	+½
131	Det Edison	139	136	138	—1½
325	Edm and J	33	31	33	—2
2200	Fed Truck, n	29⅜	28¾	29	
32	Ford of Can	485	440	440	
1615	Gen Necess	9⅝	9	9¼	—⅛
2810	Hall Lamp	12½	9¼	9½	—3½
200	Houesman B	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅝
250	Kawneer	29½	29½	29½	
760	M Lee Candy	53½	52½	53	
891	Mich Sugar	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—¼
419	Motor Wheel	24	21⅝	23	+2½
70	Natl Grocer	4	4	4	
2176	Packard Mo	36	35¼	35½	
375	Paige-Det	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
250	Peerless Mot	31	31	31	
12	P Rust Proof	14	14	14	—1
216	do pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
2075	Reo Motor	20⅝	20	20½	+⅛
900	Timken-Axle	12½	12	12½	—¼
313	Truscon Steel	26	25¼	25⅝	—¼
50	do pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	
105	Union Mtg pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
310	US Radiator	40	39¾	39¾	+¼
150	do pf	100	100	100	
70	Wolv Port C	6¼	6¼	6¼	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
75	AM Byers pf	105	105	105	+1
17	Am W G pf	107	107	107	—1½
20	Auto Fin	15	15	15	
151	Am WG Mch	61½	58¼	58½	—3
25	do pf	81	81	81	—¼
7930	Ark Nat Gas	7¼	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
242	Blaw-Knox	76¼	74½	75½	—½
1829	Car Metals	15	12	14½	+2
605	Consol Ice	2	2	2	+¼
200	Devonian Oil	16	16	16	+1½
10	Duq Lt 7s pf	115	115	115	
3515	Houston G G	6⅛	6	6	—½
5188	Lone Str G C	42½	40½	42	+1½
325	Nat Fireproof	8	8	8	—1⅛
500	do pf	29	27	29	+2
1715	Ohio Fuel Cor	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+⅝
4323	Okl NG ctfdp	20¼	19¼	20¼	
20	Pgh O & G	3½	3½	3½	—¼
77	Pgh Pl Glass	288	285	286	—2
20	Pgh Stl Fdry	29	28⅞	29	—¼
585	Slt Cr Con O	8¼	8	8	—½
20	Std P G prpf	80	80	80	—5¼
166	Stand San	98½	97¼	98	
1000	San Toy Min	.05	.05	.05	
430	Tidal Os Oil	19	18¼	18⅜	—⅜
150	U S Glass	15½	15⅛	15½	
38	W P Ry pf	95	95	95	
100	West Airbr	135	135	135	—2½
10	[illegible] & M	[illegible]	72¼	72¼	+2¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Waverly O A	41¾	41¾	41⅝	—¼

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the Week Ended October 2, 1926

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
230	Ala Grt S	127	126½	126½	—1½
160	do pf	127	127	127	—1
125	Al Pks ppf	22½	22	22½	+1
100	AlPrtCem n	37	37	37	
100	AmCyn 'B'	36	36	36	—1
50	do pf	88	86⅝	88	—½
300	Am El cfs	8¾	8½	8⅞	+½
1600	do A	23	22	23	+1⅛
2200	AmHawSS	8	8	8	
10	AmHdware	88	88	88	—3½
300	AmMultig	20	19¾	20	+¼
2400	AmRayon P	15½	14¾	15½	+⅝
200	AmRdMach	3½	3½	2½	—½
210	AmRollMil	47⅝	46¾	46¾	—⅝
10	do pf	109½	109½	109½	+½
2500	Am Seat n	37	36½	36⅞	—⅛
2800	do cum pf	38¾	37¾	38¾	+⅛
200	Am Thrd pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
600	AtlPtCm n	42½	42	42½	—1
2300	Atl Fr&Sg	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
800	Aubrn Auto	63½	58	63½	+10⅛
200	BancItaly	80	80	80	—1
500	Bal&Katz ct	67	61	63	
1200	Bliss(Ew)n	25	23½	25	+3
1500	BendxCorA	38¼	36½	37¾	+3⅛
900	BlynShoes	5⅝	3⅞	5⅝	+2
900	Borden	95⅛	94½	94½	—½
1000	Borg&Beck	55	50¼	55	+24¾
400	BdgptMach	6½	6	6⅛	
13000	BrillCorAn	42⅞	31¾	42	+9¼
1200	do B	17½	13	17½	+4
100	Brillo Mfg	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
100	BrckwyMT	43½	43½	43½	+1⅛
100	Bucyrus Co	232	230	230	—5
100	Butler Br	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
550	Celotex	182	180	180	
1325	do pf	92	80	91	+1
500	CGSp&Bmp	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	—¼
300	Celluld Co	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
3000	Centrif Pipe	20¼	18¼	20⅝	+2⅛
100	ChekCabA	5	5	5	
700	CenAguSug	84	82½	84	+2¼
400	ChiNipple A	44½	44¼	44¼	
200	do B cfs	31½	31	31	—¼
150	ChildsCopf	115¼	115	115	+1
200	ConsDaPrd	2½	2	2¼	+⅛
1700	ConsLaund	22	21⅝	22	
100	CrtldsLtd	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
500	Copeld Pd	15½	13⅞	13⅞	—2⅝
100	Cuneo Press	31	31	31	
40	Curtis Pub	194	190	190	—6¼
110	do pf	113½	113½	113½	+⅛
3100	Curts A&M	20⅝	19⅛	19⅞	—1⅛
200	do pf	84	82	84	+3
1600	De For Rad	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅜
10	Dixon Cru	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	+1⅜
4100	Doehler D C	18½	17½	18⅛	+1⅞
200	Dinkler H A	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
1200	Draper new	66⅝	65½	65⅝	
150	Dresdner B (Am shrs)	136½	134	136½	+7½
2700	Dubilier C&R	5	4½	5	
20100	Durant Mot	14½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
74300	DuPont n wi	180⅜	162	178½	+17½
100	Duz A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
600	Eitington S	33½	33¼	33⅜	+⅛
20100	Estey W A	34¾	32¾	34¾	+1⅞
3100	do B	11⅝	10⅛	11⅝	+1⅝
28600	Erie Stm S	26⅜	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅝
3000	Fageol Mot	4⅝	4½	4½	
520	Fajardo S	146	140¼	145	+3¼
1200	Fanny F C	28	27	27⅜	
400	Fed Met ctfs	12½	12½	12½	—¼
1600	Fed Purch B	11¼	9¼	11¼	+1½
800	do A	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	
100	Felt&C S A	38	38	38	
700	Film Insp M	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
100	Ford M Can	491	406	412	—68
525	FirestT&R pf	97	97	97	
30	do pf	102½	102½	102½	
1400	Forhan A	17	16½	16⅞	+⅛
26700	Fox Theat A	27½	26½	26½	+⅛
2700	Foundtn For	18	16⅝	17⅝	+½
100	Franklin	19½	19½	19½	
25	do pf	82	82	82	+1½
71300	Freshman	37⅜	30¼	31⅜	—4⅞
400	Freed-Eise	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
800	Garod	6½	6	6	—¼
4900	Gen Bak A	58⅝	55¼	58⅝	+2¼
12100	do B	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
2600	Gleasonite	12½	12	12	—⅝
200	Gen Fireprf	58	56	56	—2
200	Gen Ice Crm	41	40	40	—3
25	G Port Cem	58	58	58	—3
12200	Gillette S R	97⅞	96½	97	+¼
2500	G Ald Coal	182	178	180½	—½
5500	Goodyr T&R	33¾	31⅛	33⅜	+1¼
200	Grand Stores	69	67¼	67¼	—½
400	Grimes(D)R	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
100	Habirsh E n	12	12	12	+¼
1000	Hap Candy A	6¾	6¼	6½	—⅛
600	do found shs	6¼	6	6¼	—⅛
30	Hartford Fl	468	464	467	—6
700	Hazeltine	17	16½	17	
300	Hellman,Rpf	31	31	31	+½
1400	Horn & Hard	55	49	55	+5⅞
900	Hires (C E)	23⅝	22⅞	23	
10	Home Ins	338	338	338	+5
3900	Indust R A	7	6¼	7	+½
25	Ins No Am	52	52	52	—1
150	Inter Silver	95	95	95	
250	Johns-Man	148¼	145	145	—1
300	Kleinert WS	15½	14	14	—3
1000	Kraft Cheese	62	60	62	—10
300	L'dovrHAsta	9	9	9	—½
300	LndCoFla	21	21	21	
11200	LehVCoal ct	45⅜	44½	44⅝	—⅝
100	LehVCSales	96½	96	96	+1
200	LehCoal&Nv	110¼	110⅝	110⅝	—⅝
400	LibMcN&Ln	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅞
260	Libby-OS&G	149	145	148	+4½
11800	LibRadCStrs	1⅝	1	1½	+¼
300	Lit Bros	28¼	27	28¼	+1⅜
5500	MadSqG ctfs	15⅞	13⅞	15	+½
400	MarconiLon	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
500	MacA&For,n	41¼	40½	40½	—½
300	MarmonMot	49	48¾	48¾	—½
500	McCallCorp	60	59⅝	60	—1⅝
900	MengelBox	43	39	42	+3⅝
200	MercurbkV	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
300	MidlandStlPr	45½	45	45½	—1
100	Midvale Co	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
100	MillerRub pf	100	100	100	+⅝
100	MooreDropF	63	63	63	
300	Munic Serv	11½	10	10	—1⅝
200	Mu-Rad Rad	2	2	2	—⅛
800	NatBaking	13⅛	12½	12⅝	—⅛
1200	NatStandCo	33	30½	33	+2¼
100	NatlFirepfg	8	8	8	—3
150	NatSugNJ	123	121½	123	
200	Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
100	NewOr&GtNo	20¼	20¼	20¼	+2¼
200	NeptuneMet	24	23⅜	23⅜	—⅝
200	NilesBem'tP	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
100	NoAmCem	20	20	20	—⅞
300	Ov'gton prpf	10¼	9½	10¼	
300	PacStlBoil	13	12⅞	13	
300	PenderGroA	45	45	45	+½
200	do B	27	27	27	+1½
5500	PennDixieC	43⅛	43	43	
20	PhelpsDo'ge	137	135	135	—1
200	PillsburyM	42¼	42	42¼	—1⅞
100	Pied&Nor	47½	47½	47½	
2000	Pitts&LErie	173	166	169	—4
200	PitneyBPos	5	5	5	—2½
2000	PickA ctfs	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
90	Proc&G,n	155½	153½	153½	—½
100	Pratt&Lam	55¼	55¼	55¼	—⅝
600	PurityBakA	46	45½	46	+⅛
2600	do B	39⅞	39	39⅞	
90	do pf	98⅝	98	98½	—⅝
300	PyreneMfg	12	12	12	
12300	RandKardex	45	43	43½	
40	RealAssnBk	207	205	207	
600	ReoMotor	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
400	RepMT ctfs	4½	4½	4½	
700	Rem'g'nTypA	37	36⅝	36	—⅝
700	RichmdRad,n	18	17⅜	17⅜	+⅜
200	do pf	42⅜	42½	42⅜	+⅜
11900	RickenbkrMt	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
50	RoyalBkPpf	102½	101½	102½	+1
200	SchuRealEst	16½	16	16½	
1200	StRegisPap	42¼	39	42¼	+¼
2200	Seeman Bros	29⅝	27	29	+1¼
4000	Serv-elCoDel	17½	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
300	SingerMfgL	6¼	6¼	6¼	
150	Silver Bros	29⅝	29	29	+2
2800	SharonSHop	30⅝	28	29¾	—½
600	Sil Gel nctfs	15¼	15	15	—1
1000	SniaVis rcts	8	6½	6½	—1½
100	Snia Viscosa	7¼	7½	7½	—1¼
500	Stand Motors	2	1⅞	2	+½
300	Stand Textile	16	14	16	+6
25	do B pf	25	25	25	+5
800	StandPubA	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—¼
600	Stroock&Co	47¼	46½	46¾	—¼
2200	Stutz Mo Car	21	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
50	Swift & Co	114½	114½	114½	—½
1300	Swift Int	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—¼
2300	Timk Det Ax	12⅜	12⅛	12½	+⅜
300	Thomp Radio	1⅛	1	1	—¼
2000	Tob Pro Exp	4	3⅝	4	+⅜
100	Todd S'yard	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¼
49	Travelers Ins	1193	1165	1192	+11¼
16000	Tr-LDLPSA	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+¾
900	T'bull Steel	11¼	10½	11¼	+¾
170	TubArtSlkE	176	175	175	
600	Tun-SolLamp	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
700	do A	19½	19¼	19½	—½
100	Tulip Cup	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
1200	UniArtThea	100	100	100	
700	UnElCoal	30⅝	29¼	29¼	—1½
300	Un Biscuit A	40	40	40	
700	do B	9⅞	9	9	
25	Uni Illumina	84	84	84	
1700	USLt&Ht, n	25½	24⅝	25½	+⅜
100	do pf	7	7	7	+⅛
100	US Stores B	4	4	4	
1100	Univer Pic	34¼	31½	34¼	+2¼
100	Van C P pf	20½	20¼	20½	—2
3800	Victor T M	106½	103	104	—½
115700	WarnerBPic	51¼	43⅛	46¾	—7¾
700	WessonO&S	55	54½	54⅞	—¼
205	do pf	96½	95	95	—1½
200	WAutoSuppf	26¼	25½	25½	
300	WestDProd	45½	44⅝	45	+1
100	WheelingStl	42½	41	41	—1
20600	WhiteSewMa	29½	27⅜	27⅝	—⅞
300	YatesAM pf	31	30½	30⅝	+1⅜
800	YelTaxiNY	13½	13⅛	13¼	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
9200	AmGas&El	109⅞	105	106	—3½
300	do pf	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	—⅛
375	Am Lt&Tr	216	213	215	+1
150	do pf	108½	108½	108½	
390	Am Pw&L pf	98	97	97	—¼
600	Am Super pf	95¼	95	95	
800	do A	31⅝	30½	30½	—⅝
6200	do B	32½	31	31⅝	—½
1200	do pr pf	26	25	26	
25	Arizona Pow	20½	20¼	20¼	
3200	Asso G&E A	36⅞	34	35⅞	+1⅞
700	Black VG&E	100½	100½	100½	
2200	Bklyn Cy RR	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
100	Buff NI & E P	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
200	do pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30	Cent St El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2000	Col G&E [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1200	do pf n wi	99½	98	98¼	—⅝

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
7300	Comwlth P n	43¼	41⅝	42½	—⅞
900	do pf	90	89½	89⅞	—⅛
600	do war	71	66	66	—5
2500	Con G Balt n	53⅞	52⅝	53⅝	
740	El Bd&Sh pf	108½	108	108	—¼
12300	do Sec Cor	72	69¼	70	—2
9500	El Investors	44½	41½	41½	—1¼
800	Elec Ry Sec	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅜
1100	Empire Pow	27¾	26⅝	27	—¾
100	GalvHoustEl	24	24	24	
100	Gen Pub Svc	12	12	12	
100	Ger Gen El	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+1⅝
100	do stk rcts	37½	37½	37½	+1½
2300	HavE&U ctfs	32	31½	32	
2000	Inter Util A	33	30	32½	+2½
10000	do B	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+⅝
178050	Leh Pow Sec	16⅝	16	16⅜	+⅝
2400	Midwest Ut	118⅞	114½	115½	—2⅝
100	do pr lien	115½	115¼	115½	+¼
150	do pf	107⅝	106¼	106⅞	—1⅝
500	Moh Hud P	24	23½	23½	—½
200	do 1st pf	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+¼
25	do 2d pf	99	99	99	—1
4400	Mohawk Val	41	38	38⅜	—1⅞
1100	Nat El P A	23⅛	23	23	—⅜
100	do pf	94	94	94	—1
150	Nat P&L pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	+⅝
1000	Nat P Svc A	20	19½	19½	—⅞
200	do B	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅞
150	New Hav GL	63	62½	62½	—7¼
100	NY Tel pf	113	113	113	—⅜
7400	North E Pw	18½	17¼	17⅝	—1¼
20	NorOL&P pf	79½	79½	79½	+½
200	NInPS cm pf	102½	102½	102½	+¾
4800	Nor O Pow	14	12⅝	12⅝	—¾
1800	Nor St Pow	109	106½	107	+1½
50	do pf	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+1¼
200	Penn G&E A	20¼	20¼	20¼	—½
8000	Penn O Sec	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+⅜
130	do pf	81	80⅝	80½	—¼
1100	Phila Elec	51½	50⅛	51⅛	+½
25	Penn P&L pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
610	Pa Wat & P	170½	165	170¼	+3
600	Pug S P&L	28⅛	28	28	+¼
4000	PSNJ nw wi	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+⅜
100	Sierra P El	25½	25½	25½	
600	S Cal E pf B	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26100	SoestnP&L n	31½	29⅛	31⅜	+1⅛
400	do pr pf	68⅞	68	68	—¼
4300	do war	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+⅜
700	do ctfs	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+1⅝
100	do pf	100	100	100	
300	So Cit Util	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+⅜
40	Sow BT pf	114⅝	113¼	114⅝	+⅜
1700	Sothn G&P A	23⅛	22½	23	
300	StdP&LtA n	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
200	Tampa EL n	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅜
900	Un Gas Imp	112	111	111⅝	—1¼
14600	Un Lt&Pw A	13½	13	13⅛	—⅝
600	Ut P&LB ctf	14½	13⅝	14½	+1
500	Util Sh op w	3	3	3	
20	Wstn Pr pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
	STANDARD OILS				
1700	Anglo-Amer	18⅝	18	18¼	+¼
600	do non-v cf	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
400	Itl Lobos	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
600	do pf	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—1
10	Borne Scry	285	285	285	—10
50	Buk Pipe L	46¼	46¼	46¼	—¼
200	Chest Mfg	73¾	73¼	73½	
9600	Contl, new	20	19⅝	20	
110	Cumb P L	108	107½	108	—1
150	Eureka P L	47	46½	47	+⅝
525	Galena Sig	16⅛	13½	13⅛	—3⅛
30	do pf new	50	41	41	—12
10	do pf old	60	60	60	
9000	Humble	58⅛	56⅛	57⅜	—⅜
200	Ill P L	134¾	134¼	134¾	
4900	Imp O of Can	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	—⅛
50	Indiana P L	60½	60½	60½	—½
16600	Inter Pet	33	32	32⅝	—⅜
400	Nat Transit	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
50	No Pipe L	68	68	68	
4000	Ohio Oil	58¾	58⅜	58¼	—1
200	Pa M Fuel	18½	18	18	—¼
5000	Prairie O G	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	—⅜
850	Prairie P L	125	122½	125	+2⅜
10	Solar Ref	203½	203½	203½	+¼
200	So P L new	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—⅝
400	South Penn, n	37½	37½	37½	
21800	St O of Ind	63⅞	63	63	—⅜
100	St O of Kan	28½	20¼	20¼	+⅛
500	St Oil of K	121½	121	121	+½
1100	St O of N, n	46	45½	46	
31400	St O of NY	32	31⅝	31⅞	
150	St O of O	297	296	296	—4
30	do pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	
250	Swann & F	17	17	17	
8300	Vacuum	98⅛	96¾	97¼	—1
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS				
6700	AmMaracbo	5⅝	5	5⅛	+¼
1400	ArkNatGas	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2400	Beacon	19⅛	18	18	—1
19199	Carib Syn	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+⅞
14800	Cities Ser n	45¼	44⅝	45⅛	+⅞
1700	do pf	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	+⅛
400	do pf B	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
500	do BB pf	78½	77½	78½	+1
200	dobkshrs	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
300	ConRoyal n	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
6100	Colmb Synd	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
10700	Creole Synd	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅛
1500	CrownCenP	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
300	Crystal Oil	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
400	do pf	53	52	52	—1½
400	Darby Pet	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
21800	Euclid Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1000	Gilliland cfs	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10700	Gibson Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
3800	GulfOilPa	93	90¾	92	—¾
300	Kirbq Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2800	Leanord	8½	8	8⅛	—⅛
5400	Lion Oil Ref	22½	21¼	21¼	—⅝
100	LoneStrG n	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅜
200	Marland Mx	2	2	2	
30000	MexicanPn	3½	2¾	3⅛	+⅝
400	Mt&Gulf	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4000	Mount Prod	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
900	N Bradford	5⅝	5½	5½	—½
900	NM&ArizLd	11½	11	11	—1
800	NoCenTex	10¼	10	10	—⅝
600	Ohio Fuel C	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅝
500	docfs dep	43½	43	43½	+1¼
500	OklaNatG	30¼	28½	30¼	+1¼
2600	Pandem	7	6½	6⅞	—⅛
300	Pennock	15¼	15	15	—1½
100	Ryan Cons	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1600	SaltCrkCon	8¼	8	8	—⅛
1800	SaltCrkPrd	31	30½	30½	—⅜
200	Savoy Oil	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
1600	ShrpElDor	25	21	25	+4½
3700	Tidal Osage	19½	18	18⅜	—⅝
6600	do non-vot	18½	17¾	18	
8900	Tidewtr As	23½	23½	22⅝	—⅝
1800	do pf	97½	97½	97½	
2000	Venzuela Pt	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
500	Warner Qu	27¼	26⅞	27¼	
2200	WilO&G n	29	28	28½	
1100	Woodley Pt	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
	MINING				
100	Ariz Coml	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
1800	Carnegie Met	14¾	11¾	14½	+3
3200	Con Cop new	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
2400	Chief Cons	3	3	3	
100	Cop Ranke	75½	15½	15½	—1¼
2100	Cresson Cons	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
6300	Engin Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—½
3400	Golden Cent	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	—⅛
100	Golden Cycle	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
900	Hecla	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
78400	Kay Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
1000	Mason Val	2⅜	2	2	—¼
500	N Cornelia	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
70	Nw Jer Zinc	189	185¼	185¼	—5¼
1800	Newmont	76	69	76	+8
3700	Nipissing	6	5½	5⅝	—⅜
4700	Noranda	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
800	North Butte	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
600	SAGold&Plat	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8600	Ton Belm't	3	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
800	Tonopah Min	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—1⅜
1700	UnVerde Ext	26	25¼	26	+¼
6400	Utah Apex	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	—⅜
1800	Utah Metals	2	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
500	Wenden Cop	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
500	YukonAlaska	20	20	20	—1

BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
14	Allied Pack 8'39	78	77	77	—½
7	Alum Co 7'33	106	106	106	+¼
226	Am GE B 6'14	101	100	101	+⅛
174	Am P&L 6'16	100¼	99⅝	100	+¼
1	Am Rol M 6'38	103	103	103	
23	Am Seat 6'36	99⅝	99¼	99¼	—¼
10	A Wr P 6'47 wi	81	81	81	
5	Am Thr 6'28	102	101½	102	+¼
64	Am W W 6'75	96½	95⅝	96½	+¾
29	Anaconda 6'29	102¾	102½	102½	
43	Appal Pw 5'55	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	—⅛
53	Asso G&E 6'55	100¼	99	100¼	+¾
77	Asso Hw 6¼'33	97⅝	97½	97½	
8	Atl Fr & S 8'49	20½	20	20	—½
39	Beaerb 8'33	99¼	99	99	—½
27	Bell T Can 5'55	100¼	100	100	—⅛
4	B&M RR 6'33	101	100¾	101	
2	Br T&Eq 7¼'55	86	85½	86	—1
53	Buff G E 5'56	101⅞	101½	101⅞	—¼
10	C Pac 4½'46 wi	96½	96½	96½	
35	Can St 6'41 wi	97	97	97	
24	Can N-t 7'35	111⅞	111	111¼	—⅛
31	Carol P&Lt 5'56	99¼	99¼	99¾	+¼
45	Cit Sc D 7'66	112⅞	112¼	112⅜	+⅛
73	do 8'66	94⅝	94	94⅝	+⅜
6	Com Larab 6'41	98¼	98¼	98¼	
5	Cons Gas EL & P of B A 6'49	107¾	107⅝	107¾	+¼
5	do F 5'65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
38	Cons Pub 6¾'36	98	97	97	—1¼
3	Cons Text 8'41	85	84½	85	+⅞
24	Cont Crp 6s '46	98½	97	98½	+1
4	Cosg-Mn 6½s'45	93⅞	93	93⅞	—⅛
13	CT1st&rf7½s'41	111¾	111	111	—⅜
48	C P 5½s '37	94⅝	94	94¼	—¼
10	do 5s '46	97½	97	97	+¼
1	Det Edi 6s '32	136½	136¼	136½	+2½
13	D C Gs 6s A'47	147⅛	147⅛	107⅛	
8	Duke P 6s A '66	102⅜	102⅜	102½	—⅛
13	East T OBNYC 6½s '43	100½	100½	100½	
3	Elt Sch 6s '35	97½	97½	97½	
27	El Ref 6s '26	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	—⅝
68	Fisk Rb 5½s '31	97½	97	97¼	—¼
186	Fla P&L 5s'54	92½	92	92¼	
4	Gair,R 1m7s'37	104½	104	104½	—¼
8	Gal Sig O 7s'30	93	92½	93	
153	Gatineau P 5s'56	93¼	93¼	93¼	—¼
115	do 6s '41	98¼	98	98½	
6	Gen I Cr 6½s'35	112	111	111	+1
15	Gen Pet 6s'28	101⅝	101½	101¾	+¼
11	G T&R 5½s'31	96¼	96¼	96¼	
11	Gr T 6½s '36	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	+⅜
16	G O of Pa 5s'37	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
6	do 5½s '27	101½	101½	101½	+½
4	Hood Rub 7s'36	105	105⅛	105	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Ind P&Lt 6s '36	97	97	97	

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

Investment Securities

Members of the New York, Boston & Chicago Stock Exchanges

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70, Federal Street, Boston

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Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
36	Int Gt Nor5s'56	94⅝	94½	94½	—⅛
51	Interst NG6s'36	118	117	117	—⅛
21	do w'out war	98½	98¼	98¼	—⅛
1	Kan G&E6s'22	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	—⅛
13	Key TofP5½s'55	8¾	86	86	—2⅜
89	LehighPS6s'26	94	93	93⅞	+⅛
7	Libby McN7'31	103½	103¼	103¼	—⅛
586	Loew's6s'41wi	100⅝	99⅝	100	+⅛
11	L I Lt 6s '45	103½	101¾	103½	+1⅝
29	Mani Pw5½s'51	96¼	96	96	
55	Mass G 5½s'40	102¼	102	102	
9	Mor&Co7½s'30	102½	102	102¼	—¼
3	Mont W1st5s'46	97¾	97¼	97¼	—¼
37	Mo Pac 5s'27	100¼	100	100	—⅛
7	Nat D P6½s'45	98	97	97	
51	Nat P&Lt6s'26	98¼	98	98¼	+¼
51	Nat P&Lt6s'26	98¼	98	98¾	+¼
397	Nev Con5s'41	100⅞	98	100	+7
74	Nev Cal Ed5s'56	93¾	93⅝	93¾	
45	N OrT&M5s'56	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	—⅛
31	N SPcv6½s'33	111½	111	111	
3	do 6½sg n'33	103	102¾	102⅞	+⅛
1	Ohio Pw 7s '51	105½	105½	105½	—1
168	do 4½s D '56	90	89½	89½	—¼
54	do 5s '52 B	97⅝	97	97	—½
5	Ok NG6½s'41wi	99½	99¼	99⅛	+⅛
22	O Riv Ed5s'51	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	
136	Otis Stl 6s '41	95	94⅝	95	
190	Pan-AP&T6s'40	100½	99⅝	100	—⅜
139	Penn O Ed6s'50	115⅝	111¼	115¼	+3⅞
6	PaPr&Lt5s'53D	99¼	99⅛	99¼	+⅛
2	do '52 B	99¼	99¼	99¼	+⅛
35	PenDixieC6'41A	99⅝	99½	99½	
135	PhilaElPw5s'72	102½	102¼	102⅝	+¼
3	do 5s'60	101½	101½	101½	—1
2	PorterHK6s'46	100	100	100	
27	PhilaRTr6s'62	100½	100¼	100½	—¼
9	PureOil6½A'33	103½	103¼	103½	+¼
140	PbSerNJ5½s'56	99¼	99	99½	
22	RandKar5½'31	116⅞	116	116	+2
36	Sch'lteRE6'35ws	95⅝	94½	95½	+¼
19	do 6'35w't stk	89	87½	87½	
81	Serv-elDel6s'31	101¼	100¼	101	—¼
2	Sloss-Shef6s'29	102½	102½	102¼	+⅛
5	do pur 6s'29	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
25	Shawshn10y7'31	100½	100	100	
147	Silesian-Am7s'41	95	94	94½	—¼
15	SoCalEd5s'51	97¼	97⅛	97⅝	—⅛
20	do 5s'54	101	100½	100½	—¼
178	SoEP&L6sA'25	94⅞	94⅝	94½	
1	So'nGas6½s'35	99	99	99	
37	StnONY6½s'33	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	—⅛
38	StutzMt7½s'37	100½	100	100	—1
15	SunOil5½s'39	99¼	99	99¼	+¼
25	Swift&Co5s'32	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	
3	Tidal Os 7s '34	103½	103½	103½	—¼
10	Transct O 7s'30	96½	96¼	96¼	+¼
3	URyHav 7½'36	110¼	110	110	
9	US Rub 6½ '29	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+⅛
4	do 6½s '30	102	102	102	—½
3	do 6½s '31	102	101½	101½	—½
14	do 6½s '33	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+¼
8	do 6½s '34	101	100⅜	101	+¼
11	do 6½s '35	101⅞	100⅝	100⅝	—¼
8	do 6½s '36	101	100⅝	100½	—¼
2	do 6½s '37	101⅜	101	101	—⅛
4	do 6½s '38	101⅜	100¾	101⅛	+⅜
2	do 6½s '40	101⅜	100⅞	101	—½
30	US Sm&R 5s'35	101⅜	101	101	
204	WabRy5'76B wi	95⅝	94¾	94¾	—⅞
39	Warn BP6½'28	116⅞	113½	114½	—1½
2	WstnPw6½A'54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1¼
9	Web Mills6½'33	96⅝	96¼	96¼	—¼
	FOREIGN BONDS				
1	A Nat 1940, ww	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+¼
37	Antioquia7sA'45	93½	92⅝	93¼	+1
50	do 7s B.. '46	93⅝	92½	92⅞	+¾
64	Baden 7s '51	96¼	95⅝	96⅛	+⅝
1	BerlinCEl6½s'28	99½	99½	99½	
20	do 6½s '29	99½	98⅞	98⅞	+⅛
38	BuenosA7½s'47	98½	98	98⅝	+⅛
4	do 7s '36	96½	96¼	96¼	
42	do 7s '52	94½	93⅝	93⅞	—1⅜
5	Burm&W6s'40	95	94	95	
20	EuroM&17½s'50	99	98	99	+1
12	DanishM5½s'55	98	97	97¼	—½
47	D'mark5½s'55	99⅞	99¼	99½	—⅛
59	Fiat7s'46	91⅜	90½	90½	—1
643	FrSofP6½s'51wi	97¾	96	97	+⅝
158	GConsMun7s'47	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	
53	GtConEl6½s'50	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	
17	H'burg 7s'35	99¼	98½	98½	—¼
6	HLdM7½s61wi	98½	97⅜	98½	
	MINING				
20	Ind Mtg Bank Finland 7s '44	99	98	98	—1
90	ItalPubUtil 7'52	89½	88¾	89½	
149	Krupp Ltd 7'29	99	98¾	98¾	
49	Lisaeder Stl 7'46	98	97¼	98	
12	Low Aus 7½'50	95¾	95½	95½	
26	MansfieldM&S7s '41 with war	99½	99	99	—1
21	Mtg Bk of Denmark 6s '70	100¼	100	100	
12	Medellin 8s '40	103⅞	102¾	102¾	
74	MiagMill 7s '56	93⅞	93	93	+¼
29	Oslo 5½s '46	96	95⅝	96	+⅝
40	Rep Peru 7½'56	100¼	100	100	
30	Rep of Finland 6½s '56 wi	94¼	94	94	—¼
2	Russ Gvt 5½'21	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+½
23	Rus 5½s'21 cfs of dep	14½	14½	14½	—¼
40	do 6½s'19 ctfs of dep	15½	14	14½	—¼
11	do 6½s '19	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
7	Sauda Falls 5'55	96¼	96	96	+⅛
173	Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	93½	92¾	93¼	—⅛
18	SaxStMIn 7s'45	99	98½	98½	—½
100	S&H 6½s'51w w	99¼	99	99	
36	do 7s '28	101½	101	101	
31	do 7s '35	101⅜	100¼	101	—¼
3	SwissGvt5½ '29	101½	101½	101½	
3	Solv&Co 6s'34	104	103⅝	104	+⅝
23	Thys I&St7s'30	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
14	Tietz (L)7½'47	100¼	100	100¼	+½
567	UStlWCA6½s'51	98¼	95⅝	98¼	+1½
103	do 6½ SC '51	97⅞	96⅝	97⅜	+½
105	UnStlWBur7s'51	97	96¼	96⅞	+⅛
59	Westph 6½ '50	92	90½	91½	+⅝

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the past several weeks, compared with monthly average since January, 1926, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index number	Purch. power
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
1925—Yearly average	159.2	62.8
1926—January average	159.2	62.8
February average	157.6	63.5
March average	152.9	65.4
April average	150.9	66.3
May average	152.2	65.7
June average	152.0	65.8
July average	149.5	66.9
August average	147.6	67.8
September average	148.2	67.5
Sept., wk ended Sept. 10	148.5	67.4
Sept., wk ended Sept. 17	148.3	67.4
Sept., wk ended Sept. 24	147.8	67.7
Oct., week ended Oct. 1	148.3	67.4

COMMERCIAL FAILURES GAIN

Bradstreet's report of commercial failures in the United States for the nine months this year shows the largest number for that period since 1922, but liabilities, though exceeding those of last year, were considerably below the similar periods of 1924, 1922 and 1921. A total of 15,125 defaults with liabilities of $462,810,996 were increases respectively of 5.3 per cent and 29 per cent over the similar period last year.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged for the establishment of freight agencies in principal cities and ports of Europe, to facilitate and expedite through movement of freight abroad to points on or reached via Pennsylvania Rail-

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER

TORONTO, Oct. 4—British Columbia exports of 400,000,000 feet of lumber for seven months of 1926 increased 45 per cent over a year before.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER

Shoe Bookings Above Average—Sole Tannages Firm Calfskins Steady

Though the upward price trend of shoe leathers for the last six months has shown no general advances, it seems now to have broken through the opposition of the buyers, and a new list of prices established, displaying rates from 1 to 2 cents a foot higher than they were one month ago. Sole leather has been featured by strength sufficient to enable dealers to obtain a fraction more than market rates.

While such conditions may awaken little interest among shoe buyers, as contracts for fall shoes were placed several weeks ago, its effect on duplicate orders for footwear is likely to be especially noticeable in the cheaper grades.

Immediate bookings of new business, though not large, is above the average recorded during similar seasons of the last five years. By another month spring samples will be ready for the early buyer, and manufacturers promise several unique patterns in ladies' novelty lines. As yet, prices are not even mentioned, but it is assumed that they will be no lower than now prevailing.

Sole Leather Firm

All sole leather markets are reported as active, with a price tone indicative of advances on standard tannages. Sole cutters are the stronger inquirers, as they are in the last stretch of their fall business, with stocks much reduced.

Quotations on Texas X bloom bends are 75c flat. Choice selections of finders oak bends are 60@65@70c, and one brand bends 55@60c. Tannery run of standard oak backs are 42@45c.

Oak offal is well sold up in the Eastern markets. Rough double shoulders bring 40@41c, and light weights 39c. Standard tannages of prime bellies are moving at 26@28c. Selected heads are 16½c, with a regular run offered at 16c. These figures refer to sales of car load lots.

Union tanned sole leather dealers report an improving and broader demand, the call for overweights being quite liberal. Packer steer backs are listed at 41@43c. Choice steer bends are 52@54c. Light cow backs bring 42c and selected steer bends 52@54c.

Union offal is active; stocks are small, with late sales depending on daily receipts for completion. Single shoulders are firm at 28c for the regular run and 30@32c asked for strictly No. 1 selections. Bellies are sold down to bare floors in many instances. Many back orders stand on the books at 24c, which is the asking price today. Heads bring from 14 to 15½c.

Calkskins Steady

There is a steady call for calfskins, with black skins prominent. Plump weights of full grain calfskins, class No. 1, are listed at 48@50c. The same grade, light weights, being 44@46c. Medium grade, all weights, are 38@42c. The cheaper kinds are offered at 25@35c. Job lots range from 20@24c.

Reptile grains are moving fairly well at 50@56c. The trading in ooze calf, both colors and blacks, has a good weekly average, the better selections bringing 54@58c. Medium grades are quoted at 45@50c, with a good third obtainable at 35@42c. Odd lots sell at 30c. Considering the lateness of the season, side upper leather is quite active. The strength noted in the packer hide market has caused tanners to lift quotations, especially on the medium and lower grades.

Tanners report an improving call for elk sides in the medium and lower grades. Top grades, plump weights, are listed at 30@32c, mediums at 24@28c, and the lower sort at 16@22c. The choicer selections of chrome colored sides are listed at 30@32c, prime seconds at 26@28c, with the lower grade strong at 18@22c.

Bark and combination tanned sides are moving well. The better selections are offered at 24@26c, with cheaper stock quoted at 16@20c. New business in splits is moderate. Suede splits are selling at 12c for No. 1, seconds 10c and odd lots 8c. Shoe lining splits are active, top grade selling at 13@14c, seconds 11c, with thirds bringing 9@10c.

Patent Leather Active

Activity predominates in the patent leather markets. The domestic demand is steady. A gratifying feature is the request for rush shipments. While the foreign business during August shows a falling from that of a year ago, shipments during August, 1926, amounted to 1,112,658 square feet.

Prices are somewhat firmer. Top grades of chrome patent sides are listed at 38@42c, a prime medium at 26@32c, with lower grades selling at 20@24c. Choice patent kips are offered at 44@46c, and seconds at 40@42c.

The call for colored patent shows some improvements. The extra fine is quoted at 70@75c. The better selections in the regular lines are active at 46@50c. The medium grade is offered at 36@42c, with the cheaper sort selling from 26@34c.

The demand for glazed kid is steady, with blacks more active than tans and browns. The choicer grades of colored kid are slow of sale and bring from 30@35c, and 70@75c for the larger spread. A selected medium grade is offered at 45@55c.

Choice grades of black skins are offered at 70@75c, medium selections at 40@50c and a third grade at 24@35c. The cheaper sort, offered at 12c up to 22c, is very active and well sold up.

RAIL ORDERS BOOKED

Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad booked 12,000 tons of rails for Florida East Coast, 4,000 tons for Texas & Pacific and 5000 for Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis

SERIES SHIFTS TO ST. LOUIS PARK

Cardinals Given Advantage on Home Grounds for Three Games

WORLD SERIES STANDING

Club:	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Ag'st	P.C.
St. Louis	1	1	7	4	.500
New York	1	1	4	7	.500

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Facing the New York Yankees tomorrow in the third game of the World Series at St. Louis, after an even division of the first two games in New York, the St. Louis Cardinals have a fine chance of winning the championship of the world in baseball for 1926. From outward signs, it would appear as though the two clubs were now on even terms, and, indeed, they are from the point of games won and lost; but to those fans who sat in the stands and witnessed the display of dash and enthusiasm of the Cardinals in both New York games, especially the second, it is certainly apparent that the edge is decidedly with St. Louis, as the scene of combat shifts over a 1000-mile area.

A revived offensive, an increased confidence gained through a decisive victory, and a gallery of thousands of loyal, cheering, home fans will undoubtedly make a measurable difference in the Cardinals' play, which has been nothing short of the championship type thus far. Only the unusually effective pitching of Pennock in the first game stopped the Cardinals, 2 to 1, while the second saw the St. Louis offensive come to the front, and hit out a 6-to-2 victory against Shocker. The Yankees are on their way to the enemies' stronghold with some of their confidence shaken, but not entirely lost. They are familiar with Sportsman Park, as they played the St. Louis Browns there during the regular season.

Attendance Records Broken

The second game saw all attendance records broken in a World Series when 63,600 spectators crammed themselves into the Stadium. The old record of 62,800 was made in 1923 in the Yankee Stadium when the Yankees were up against the Giants. The gate receipts for the second game were $201,828. Saturday's attendance totaled 61,658, indicating a record for a World Series should six or seven games be required.

Pitching one of the finest games of his long and varied career, the veteran pitcher, Grover C. Alexander of St. Louis, held the hard-hitting Yankees to four hits in the second game yesterday, three of which came in the second inning when the losers scored their only runs. The Cardinals, especially Alexander, in this inning played like a group of schoolboys, practically handing their opponents the two runs.

Meusel, first man up, singled. Gehrig grounded to Shocker and Lazzeri singled, scoring Meusel. The throw by Hafey from left field to catch Meusel at the plate was perfect and a putout would undoubtedly have been made had not Alexander intercepted the throw, unnecessarily. Dugan, next up, singled, Lazzeri taking third. Severeid struck out and Dugan made a false move to take second, drawing the throw. Lazzeri started for home, but was too late and he was pinned between home and third. With four Cardinals chasing him between the two bases, Alexander threw poorly to third and Lazzeri raced home with the second run.

Cardinals of Old

Instead of disturbing the Cardinals, the show of poor judgment in the second inning seemed to spur them on to renewed effort. From then on they looked like the team that put Pittsburgh and Cincinnati out of the National League race. The enthusiasm that had been a part of their organization all season came to the front and in the third inning, they came back with two runs needed to tie the score. Douthit and Southworth singled, Hornsby made a perfect sacrifice and Bottomley's single scored both men. Bell and Hafey were easy outs.

With the score tied in the seventh and both Shocker and Alexander pitching superbly from the third up to that inning, O'Farrell led off with a double for St. Louis. Thevenow hit his second single of the game and Alexander flied to left. Douthit, next up, flied short to left and O'Farrell was held at third. With fans saying it would be a fine exhibition of pitching if Shocker managed to extricate himself from his difficulty that inning, Southworth came up and knocked a home run over Ruth's head into the left-field bleachers, scoring both Douthit and Thevenow ahead of him.

In the eighth inning, Bottomley started off with a single and with another Cardinal rally threatening, Shocker was taken out and Shawkey came to the rescue. Shawkey struck out the next two men and retired the side. Thevenow's home run in the ninth gave the Cardinal's their sixth run. He hit to Ruth who just lost it. Ruth fell into the stands and when he recovered could not find the ball quickly enough to catch Thevenow at the plate. It was the shortstop's third hit of the game.

The supposedly powerful offensive of the New York Yankees which fans had expected to cause World Series records to fall failed to function in the first two games. It may have been partially due to the dull haze that hung over the ball diamond in the first game that prevented both teams hitting on Saturday, but the fans seated directly behind the pitcher's box were early aware that both Pennock and Sherdel, left handers, were going to be as near their best as they had hoped for.

Fine Left-Handed Pitching

Saturday's game was as fine an exhibition of left-handed pitching as has been seen in many a World Series. Pennock's curves were breaking in fine style and Sherdel's slow ball baffled the Yankee hitters. In the first inning the St. Louis left hander was apparently a little disturbed about the responsibility that rested upon his shoulders and gave three of the first four men bases on balls. This loss of poise so early in the game practically lost the contest for him. And Pennock's steadiness after the first inning made Sherdel's second loss of effectiveness in the sixth inning stand out like a mountain in a desert.

One of Sherdel's bases on balls resulted in New York's first run in the first inning, gained without making a hit, and in the sixth, the Yankees made the winning run on thre hits and asacrifice. Ruth started the rally with a single, which proved as good as a home run in the end. Meusel sacrificed Ruth to second and he scored on Gehrig's single. Gehrig, instead of stopping at second tried to make third and was caught. Had he stopped, he would have scored on Lazerri's single which followed. The run was not needed, however.

The fielding performances of Thevenow and Koenig, rival shortstops, are taking a great deal of the attention this series to date. Both are apparently unaffected by the fact that they are appearing in their first big classic. Their stops are sure and their throws are accurate. There will be a fine time comparing these two in order to pick out the better when the series ends provided they both keep on at their present fine pace. Fielding rather than hitting is the feature of the Yankee team. It looks like an "airtight" series for both clubs on the fielding end. If records fall it will undoubtedly be in defensive work rather than offensive as was expected before the start of the series.

So far as enthusiasm is concerned, fans traveling to St. Louis today, are expected to witness their first genuine touch of real baseball enthusiasm The New York team's first appearance upon the diamond was cause for only a mild ovation while the Cardinals, on foreign grounds, were hailed with great acclaim showing that St. Louis was well represented in New York. Every time Honrsby came to bat he was greeted by great cheering. The official scores:

SATURDAY'S GAME

NEW YORK

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Koenig, ss	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Ruth, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Meusel, lf	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	4	0	1	1	14	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	0	1	1	6	4	0
Dugan, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Severeid, c	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Pennock, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	27	2	6	6	27	15	0

ST. LOUIS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, cf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Southworth, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holm, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hornsby, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Bottomley, 1b	4	0	2	2	10	0	0
L. Bell, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hafey, lf	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
O'Farrell, c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Thevenow, ss	2	0	0	0	1	7	0
Sherdel, p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Flowers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haines, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	4	24	14	1

*Batted for Sherdel in the eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Double play—Thevenow, Hornsby and Bottomley. Left on bases—New York 7, St. Louis 5. Bases on balls—Off Sherdel 3, Pennock 3, Haines. Struck out—By Pennock 4, Sherdel. Hits—Off Sherdel, 6 in 7 innings; Haines, none in one inning. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Dinneen (A. L.) at plate; O'Day (N. L.) at first base; Hildebrand (A. L.) at second base; Klem (N. L.) at third base. Time of game—1h. 48m.

SUNDAY'S GAME

ST. LOUIS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Southworth, rf	5	2	3	6	0	0	0
Hornsby, 2b	3	0	1	2	1	5	0
Bottomley, 1b	5	0	2	2	13	0	0
L. Bell, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hafey, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Farrell, c	4	1	2	3	10	1	0
Thevenow, ss	4	2	3	6	2	4	0
Alexander, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
Total	37	6	12	20	27	18	1

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Koenig, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Ruth, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meusel, lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Muesel, lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	3	0	0	0	12	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Dugan, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Severeid, c	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
aPaschal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Shocker, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bRuether	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	4	4	27	9	0

aBatted for Severeid in the eighth.
bBatted for Shawkey in the eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Double play—Alexander, Thevenow and Bottomley. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, New York 2. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 2, Alexander 1. Struck out—By Alexander 10, Shawkey 3, Shocker 2. Hits—Off Shocker 10 in 7 innings (none out in eighth), Shawkey 0 in 1, Jones 2 in 1. Losing pitcher — Shocker. Umpires — O'Day (N. L.) at plate, Hildebrand (A. L.) at first base, Klem (N. L.) at second base, Dinneen (A. L.) at third base. Time—1h. 57m.

New World Record for Girl Swimmer

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 4

MISS EDWARDS of England broke the woman's world record for the 200-meter race (about 220 yards) today, setting a mark of 26s. The former record was 26 1-5s.

The performance was in the course of an international meet in Pershing Stadium in which England, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France and Germany competed. England won. It was the first time German women competed in athletic events in France.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Soccer football games played in Great Britain Saturday resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division—Arsenal 2, Newcastle United 2; Blackburn Rovers 3, Everton 3; Bolton Wanderers 1, Birmingham 0; Bury 0, Tottenham Hotspurs 0; Derby County 6, Cardiff City 3; Huddersfield Town 5, Leicester City 3; Leeds United 4, Liverpool 2; Manchester United 2, Aston Villa 1; Sheffield United 2, Bury 2; Sunderland 4, The Wednesday 1; West Ham United 3, West Bromwich Albion 1.

Second Division—Blackpool 2, Oldham Athletic 0; Bradford City 3, South Shields 1; Chelsea 2; Preston North End 1; Barnsley 1; Clapton Orient 0; Grimsby Town 2, Fulham 0; Middlesbrough 4, Notts County 2; Nottingham Forest 3, Manchester City 3; Port Vale 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Portsmouth 2, Reading 1; Hull City 1, Southampton 0; Swansea Town 5, Darlington 1.

Third Division, Northern Section—Ashington 4, Rotherham County 4; Barrow 1, Accrington Stanley 1; Chesterfield 3, Bradford 2; Crewe Alexandra 2, Durham City 1; Halifax Town 2, Lincoln City 1; Hartlepool United 2, Tranmere Rovers 1; Nelson 3, Walsall 2; New Brighton 5, Stoke City 0; Southport 2, Wigan Borough 2; Stockport County 3, Rochdale 0; Doncaster Rovers 1, Wrexham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aberdeen 3, Hamilton Acads 3; Airdrieonians 2, Kilmarnock 0; Celtic 0, Dundee 0; Dundee United 2, Queens Park 2.

HARVARD WINS AT SOCCER

Harvard University's soccer football team opened its season on Saturday defeating Wesleyan University eleven, 4 to 0. The winners started the game with a rush. Before the first minute ended, Capt. W. R. Gherardi '27, scored a point on a placement kick after a foul. About 10 minutes later in the midst of a fast scrimmage, N. R. Danielian '28, taking a pass from L. laT. Driggs '28, shot the ball between the goal posts for the second Crimson score.

FARRELL AND TURNESA WIN

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 4—John Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Country Club, Westchester open champion, and Joseph Turnesa of Fairview defeated George McLean of Grassy Sprann and William Hartman of Gedney Farms by 5 and 4 in an 18-hole exhibition golf match for the benefit of the White Plains Community Fund here yesterday over the links of the Gedney Farms Country Club.

NEW MT. KISCO RECORD

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 4—Alexander Watson, professional at the Mount Kisco Golf Club, lowered his own course record here yesterday when he turned in a 65 against his previous mark of 67. Watson was playing with H. W. Howe Jr. and P. D. Kounce.

Eastern Colleges Produce More Surprising Results

Harvard's New System Meets Too Powerful an Opponent—Yale Shows Marked Power—Princeton Just Wins From Amherst

Eastern intercollegiate football ran true to form last Saturday with several surprises, while some of the big university teams came fully up to expectations. In fact, last Saturday saw one or two of the bigger elevens, which had considerable difficulty in keeping their slates clean on the opening day of the season, come back strongly, to indicate to their followers that they are going to show their usual ability by the time their most important games come round.

The chief interest was centered in the initial appearance of the "Big Three," and the followers of Harvard, Yale and Princeton were furnished with enough to keep them speculating regarding the future for a number of days to come. For Harvard it was a very unsuccessful day, as the Crimson was forced to surrender to Geneva College by a score of 16 to 7. Harvard was presenting a new style of play to its followers, but they had little chance to see much in the way of a successful attack or defense, as Geneva clearly outplayed the Crimson in every department of the game and well deserved its victory.

That Head Coach Arnold Horween is building up a new system at Harvard, which will eventually produce better results than did the Haughton system, under hands other than Haughton, was clearly evident to those who have followed Harvard football in the past, and it is unfortunate that the Crimson should have met such a powerful and well-coached team as Geneva in its opening contest. Harvard showed a decided lack of a good punter, its tackling was not clean and sure, its running attack lacked cohesion, its forward passing game was most uncertain and its defense against Geneva's forward pass did not appear any better than did the 1925 defense against the forward passing of Dartmouth and Princeton.

Shows Signs of Developing

On the other hand Harvard did show signs of developing in everything but punting. At times the Crimson showed power on attack and some of the defensive playing of the individual players was good. In short, the Crimson clearly showed that it had not had time in which to get to working smoothly together and this is not to be surprised at as Harvard did not start practice until Sept. 15. Another week or two and the Crimson eleven should be able to give as good an account of itself as has any Harvard team of recent years.

For Yale Saturday's game was a great event. The Elis, running up a 51-to-0 score against Boston University, showed that they had learned a lesson from the game Princeton played against them in 1925, and used the forward passing game to great advantage. While Boston is far from a strong team, when Yale can run up such a score with only about three weeks of practice, the Elis opponents will have to look out next November. Yale may not have any really outstanding players this fall, but it is going to have a high-grade eleven.

Princeton was looking for a hard game from Amherst College, "Little Three" champions and the Tigers were not disappointed, as they were very fortunate to get by with a 14-to-7 victory. Fumbles, an intercepted forward pass and inability to carry the ball over when under the shadow of Amherst's goal posts, showed that Princeton has not yet become the smooth-running machine of 1925. The winning score came in the very last part of the game, when the two star Tiger backs—J. W. Slagle and Joseph Prendergast—were sent into the lineup.

Dartmouth, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Brown and Cornell played the kind of football which should encourage their supporters. Dartmouth, not satisfied with equaling the 1925 score against Norwich in its opening game a week ago, had to give Hobart a 50-to-0 defeat last Saturday. This is 14 points more than the Green scored against that college in 1925 and while reports indicate that Dartmouth is not yet as smooth a running eleven as it was a year ago, the results seem to indicate that it is a better scoring team, and if this is the case, it is difficult to figure out what college is going to rate higher when the 1926 games are all over.

Syracuse Does Better

Syracuse, after making a rather indifferent showing in its opening game, came back against University of Vermont Saturday and won an overwhelming victory, 62 to 0. Syracuse scored in every period of the game. Pennsylvania had its goal line crossed for the first time this season, but the Red and Blue ran up 40 points to 7 for Johns Hopkins University. Pennsylvania made considerable use of the forward pass, and not only scored by this means, but opened up the defense so its running game worked well. The third period was the only one in which the Quakers did not score, and that was the one in which Johns Hopkins made its only score.

Brown, after defeating Rhode Island State by only 14 to 0 in its opening game, defeated Colby Saturday, 35 to 0. The Brunonians have been learning a new system this fall and are gradually improving under it. Cornell, after just barely winning from Geneva a week ago, defeated Niagara Saturday, 28 to 0. Cornell showed some powerful rushing and Coach Gilmore Dobie appears to have a better eleven than represented the Red and White in 1925. Cornell's showing against Geneva is now regarded as much more impressive than was the case before the Harvard-Geneva game.

University of Pittsburgh pleased its followers by holding the strong Georgetown eleven to a 6-to-6 tie. Georgetown had been generally picked to defeat the Panthers, and the tie was most welcome to the followers of the latter. Pennsylvania State College and Lafayette ran up good-sized scores. They displayed a straight attack and showed much power, while their defensive strength was all that could be asked for.

Lehigh Loses Again

Lehigh University was forced to take another defeat, this time at the hands of Gettysburg by a score of 16-to-6. A forward pass was all that saved Lehigh from being shutout. Colgate showed power by defeating Clarkson, 46 to 0.

Three of the four Maine colleges came through successfully although all the victories were by narrow margins. University of Maine defeated Rhode Island State, 7 to 0, while Bowdoin defeated University of New Hampshire by the same score and Bates won from Massachusetts Agricultural College, 2 to 0. Colby was the one defeated, losing to Brown. Tufts showed that it is going to make a good showing this fall by defeating Lowell Textile School, 20 to 0. Tufts is one of those colleges which is trying a new system and its first exhibition speaks well for the change.

Williams gave indications of strength by defeating Middlebury, 32 to 0, a great improvement over its opening game against Providence College. Wesleyan did not show up at all, losing to Connecticut Agricultural College, 13 to 0.

The two United States service schools went into action for the first time and both won their games. They were inter-sectional contests, with Annapolis defeating Purdue University of the "Big Ten" Conference, 17 to 13, while West Point defeated Detroit University, 21 to 0.

College Football Results

Geneva 16, Harvard 7.
Dartmouth 50, Hobart 0.
Yale 51, Boston 0.
Tufts 20, Lowell Textile 0.
Syracuse 62, Vermont 0.
West Point 21, Detroit 0.
Princeton 14, Amherst 7.
Annapolis 17, Purdue 13.
Brown 35, Colby 0.
Providence 34, Submarine Base 7.
Maine 7, R. I. State 0.
Bates 2, Massachusetts Aggies 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 17, Bucknell 2.
Rutgers 14, Ursinus 0.
Swarthmore 13, Susquehanna 7.
Muhlenberg 9, St. Bonaventure 7.
George Washington 10, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Westminster 38, Buffalo 0.
Gettysburg 16, Lehigh 6.
Connecticut Aggies 13, Wesleyan 0.
Pennsylvania 40 Johns Hopkins 7.
Manhattan 3, Springfield 0.
Holy Cross 45, St. Johns 0.
Bowdoin 7, New Hampshire 0.
Albright 20, F. & M. 6.
Drexel 7, Delaware 6.
Colgate 20, Clarkson 0.
Columbia 26, Union 0.
Williams 32, Middlebury 0.
Rochester 6, Alfred 0.
Cornell 28, Niagara 0.
Canisius 14, Villanova 14.
Lafayette 47, Schuylkill 0.
New York 13, Alleghany 0.
Illinois 27, Coe 0.
Indiana 31, DePauw 7.
Ohio State 40, Whittenberg 14.
Western Reserve 39, Baldwin Wallace 0.
St. Xavier 56, Transylvania 0.
Cincinnati 21, Otterbein 6.
Denison 13, Ohio Northern 7.
Case 14, Akron 14.
Mt. Union 14, Heidelberg 0.
Kansas 14, Washburn 6.
Michigan 42, Oklahoma Aggies 3.
Minnesota 51, No. Dakota 0.
Nebraska 21, Drake 0.
Arkansas 21, Mississippi 6.
Wisconsin 38, Cornell 0.
St. Louis 21, Springfield Teachers 0.
Notre Dame 77, Beloit 0.
Kansas State 13, Texas 3.
Grinnell 20, Simpson 8.
Pittsburgh 6, Georgetown 6.
St. Lawrence 13, Hamilton 0.
Iowa 24, Colorado Teachers 0.
Creighton 26, N. D. State 13.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Miami 7.
California 32, Olympic Club 0.
Southern California 42, Santa Clara 0.
Utah Aggies 29, Montana Mines 0.
South Carolina 12, Maryland 0.
California Aggies 17, Brigham Young 0.
Colorado College 0, Western State 0.
Stanford 19, Occidental 0.
Washington 28, Willamette 0.
Washington State 35, Idaho College 0.
Oregon 0, Pacific 0.
Pomona 20, San Diego 6.
Colorado Aggies 32, Regis College 0.
Denver 27, Colorado S. of M. 7.
Oregon State 49, Montana 0.
Northwestern 34, South Dakota 0.
Chicago Loyola 21, St. Viators 6.
Chicago 12, Florida 6.
Missouri 0, Tulane 0.
West Maryland 13, Dickinson 0.
Georgia 27, Virginia 7.
Furman 38, N. C. State 0.
Georgia Tech 13, Virginia M. I. 0.
West Virginia 18, Wash & Lee 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 19, Bethany 7.
Miss. A. & M. 4, Miss. Col. 0.
New Mexico 20, New Mexico M. 0.
Tennessee 34, North Carolina 0.
Chattanooga 72, Jacksonville N. S. 3.
Alabama 19, Vanderbilt 7.
Kentucky 25, Maryville 0.
Richmond 9, Duke 7.
Roanoke 20, Rudolph Macon 0.
Centre 7, Kentucky Wesleyan 0.
Louisiana State 34, Southwestern L. I. 0.
Howard 23, Oglethorpe 0.
Louisville 79, Ogden College 0.
Citadel 12, Mercer 7.
Auburn 47, Clemson 0.
Loyola 13, Baylor 10.
Virginia P. I. 30, Hampden Sidney 0.
Wake Forest 27, Wofford 9.
Earlham 26, Cedarville 13.
Wabash 46, Muncie Normal 0.
Butler 70, Hanover 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	117	74	.613
Oakland	101	88	.534
Mission	96	88	.522
Sacramento	93	93	.500
Portland	92	95	.492
Hollywood	88	99	.471
Seattle	86	101	.460
San Francisco	78	111	.413

RESULTS SATURDAY

Oakland 15, San Francisco 10.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Others postponed, rain.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 9.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 10, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 3, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 2, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 2, Hollywood 1.
Portland 4, Missions 3.
Missions 1, Portland 0.

NEW YORK TENNIS CLUB WINS

NEW YORK, Oct 4—The New York Tennis Club won the metropolitan interclub tennis title yesterday afternoon, defeating the Terrace Tennis Club, titleholders, by the close margin of 5 to 4. After dividing the six singles matches with their adversaries the New Yorkers took two out of the three doubles tilts and clinched the match. By winning yesterday the New York Tennis Club will have its name engraved on a perpetual trophy for the third time. The defeated team had only once held possession of the trophy. The New Yorkers also win a plaque which was offered as this year's prize.

INDIANAPOLIS NINE WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Indianapolis Light & Heat won the United States Industrial baseball championship yesterday by defeating the Michigan Central Railroad team of Detroit, 4 to 1, in the final game of the tournament at the Sesquicentennial Stadium. Detroit Checker Cab and the Comellos of Cincinnati each scored a victory in the three-game series for the national amateur championship. Detroit won the first contest 10 to 7, while the Comellos took the second, 6 to 3. The final game for the title will be played today.

H. O. KINSEY JOINS PYLE'S TEAM

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Howard O. Kinsey of San Francisco, sixth ranking tennis player in the United States, and Harvey B. Snodgrass, Los Angeles, Saturday were added to the star professional list of Charles C. Pyle to accompany Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen on her tour through North America starting at Madison Square Garden next Saturday. Coupled with the announcement that he had signed Kinsey and Snodgrass, Pyle declared he would have several more famous players in his troupe within a few days, one of them being of exceptional prominence.

INDOOR SEASON STARTS

Indoor bicycle racing opened in the Boston Arena Saturday night with a fine program of 16 events. George Chapman won two out of three 10-mile heats for the motor-paced honors and William Keller was the other outstanding star winning the five-mile professional and professional alternate events. Robert Walthour Jr., Albert Crossley Jr., and William Coles were other winners.

HOPKINS WINS TITLE

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Victor Hopkins of Davenport won the motor-paced bicycle championship of America by winning a 50-mile runoff to decide the title here, yesterday. Hopkins defeated Frank Keenman of Boston, George Chapman of Newark, and Vincent Madonna of Italy. Hopkins' time for the 50 miles was 1h. 15m. 45⅘s.

ENGLISH ELEVEN WINS TEST

WIGAN, Eng., Oct. 4 (AP)—England won the first Rugby test match against the New Zealand All-Blacks here today, 28 to 20.

COACH WANTS MORE MEN OUT

New Kansas Mentor Has Little to Say About Football Prospects This Fall

LAWRENCE, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Twenty of the 40 football candidates at University of Kansas are showing promise of development for the varsity team in the championship campaign of the Missouri Valley Conference, according to Franklin C. Cappon, new head football coach. Cappon, a former star at University of Michigan and last year an assistant to Coach F. H. Yost at Ann Arbor, is introducing a new system here and has little to say about the prospects of the team for this season.

More men should report for football and better school enthusiasm is needed to bring them out, according to Coach Cappon. "Some of the smaller colleges," he said in an interview here, "have more players out for football than we do. I cannot say what kind of a team we will have, as I have seen none of the men in competition. We will have a fighting eleven, however, and should put up a game fight."

Followers of the team here believe there is reasonable ground to expect the Red and Blue eleven to make a better showing than last season. The players will undoubtedly know how to block and tackle, as Coach Cappon spends a good period each day in drilling these two fundamentals. The new Kansas coach, however, is not strong for scrimmage. On the other hand he has no use for the tackling dummy and the charging machine. He uses candidates for both tackling and charging in practice.

Less Veterans Than Usual

Sixteen letter men are out for positions on the eleven this season, but this does not mean 16 veterans, as several were not regulars last year and barely played enough to win their 'Ks." The team will not have as many experienced players as usual.

The addition of the new aspirants to the squad this year is not large in number. Several of the new men, however, should win regular positions on the varsity. Taking the sophomores as a whole they are not as high class as in former years. No outstanding stars were developed during the former freshman season.

The Kansas team, taking the new and old men as a whole, will be about as heavy as last year. But in all probability the regular varsity will be somewhat lighter. The line will be heavier than the backfield by three or four pounds to the man.

The problem confronting Coach Cappon is to develop a fast charging line for a backfield that will plough through the holes. To find this type of a backfield he will have to turn to his new candidates, as Eugene Hart '26, star fullback and one of the best line plungers Kansas has had, graduated last spring. He will also have to turn to new aspirants for a tackle and a guard.

For an outstanding star there is only one selection and that is H. V. Zuber '27, 210-pound captain of the team. Zuber plays a halfback position and is the best triple threat man the Kansas team has had for several seasons. He has won two letters but played in only two games last season.

Is a Natural Leader

Zuber is a natural leader and will make the local team a real captain. He is 6ft. 2in. tall and built like a giant. His extreme height and long arms aid him to a great extent in passing. He is one of the most accurate passers in the valley. His putts will average about 50 yards during the season. He is also a good ball carrier and is fast on his feet.

J. W. Starr '27 is another two-letter man out for a halfback. Starr weighs about 170 pounds and is 6 feet tall. He is fast and has two years of experience. He should make a good running mate for Zuber. He was a regular half last season. J. E. Wellman '27 won his first letter last year playing substitute half. His strong point is ability to catch passes. He was on the receiving end of numerous passes thrown by Starr. G. H. Schmidt '27, captain of the 1927 Kansas basketball team, is another one-letter man out for a halfback position. He is fast and a good line plunger.

A. C. Raup '29, C. L. Randall '29, and M. P. Thornhill '29, are the leading sophomores out for halfback positions. These three players made good on the former freshman team. Thornhill is the best of the trio as he is a good punter in addition to carrying the ball well. He will probably do part of the punting.

G. B. McMillan '29, out for varsity football for the first time, is the outstanding candidate for fullback. He weights about 190 pounds and is fast. He should fill a big opening in the Kansas backfield. As a member of the freshman team last season McMillan had little trouble making gains through the varsity line. Coaches say he is one of the best line plungers that Kansas has had for several seasons.

G. K. Mackie '28, substitute fullback last year and a one letter man, is back for fullback again this season. Mackie should make a valuable player this season as he as had one year's experience. C. I. Wall '28; hero of the Missouri-Kansas game last year for kicking the field goal in the last minute of play giving Kansas the game 10 to 7, is back again this season. Wall will be used for his place kicking ability in several of the games.

Anderson at Quarterback

R. J. Anderson '27, regular quarterback last year, will probably hold down the same position again. B. D. Hamilton '28 and D. E. Fritts '29 are two others out for quarter. Hamilton won his letter last season, but this is Fritts' first year out for the varsity.

L. W. Davidson '27, regular center for the past two seasons, is again the leading candidate for that position. Wade Cloud '27, letter man last year, and G. V. Burton '28 are the other two best men for center.

M. E. Voights '27 and C. L. Lattin '27 are the most promising men for the tackle positions. Voights was a substitute last season but Lattin played regular. The former is 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 225 pounds, and is the largest man on the squad. I. S. Wilbur '29 and R. W. Freese '28 are both out for tackle. This is their first year on the varsity.

F. H. Taylor '27 and C. F. Kullman '28 are letter men out for guards. Both were substitutes last season but should make regulars now. They will be understudied by N. E. Snyder '27, squad man for the last two seasons, and W. G. Cramer '27, squad man last season.

H. H. Baker '27 is the only regular end from last year's team. Baker is fast and should make one of the best wings that Kansas has had. G. B. Powers '27 is a two letter end, but he has played substitute the past two seasons. Powers should play regular this year. W. E. Houser '29 and P. W. Fowler '29 are other candidates for end.

BOHEMIAN CLUB BARGE WINS

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Nine rowing clubs were represented in two rowing barges which rowed around Manhattan Island and the entry of the Bohemian Club beat the Lone Star boat across the finish line. Various members of the Harlem River boathouses were scattered throughout the line-up of the two crews. The time, 5h. 45m., is the second best of any made in this annual tour around Manhattan. The fastest time made was five and one-half hours.

PICK-UPS

AS A RESULT of the fine pitching and fielding the first game lacked the sparkle and zest so characteristic of the average World Series game. The fielders took the balls with ease and the fans had little to cheer about except the regularity in which the outs were made. As a matter of fact there was less show of enthusiasm by fans in the first game than in any of the 1924 or 1925 World Series games.

Pennock's victory Saturday was his third in a World Series. In 1914 with the Athletics he was in the series but was not credited with either a victory or defeat. In 1923 he won two for the Yankees against the Giants, and his percentage still remains 1.000.

Pennock has a chance to equal the record of five victories in five games without a defeat made by John W. Coombs of the Philadelphia Athletics in former series. Pennock may have one and maybe two more tries at the Cardinals.

The first game of the 1926 series reminded fans somewhat of the last one in Pittsburgh, a year ago. The mist was not quite so heavy and the newspaper reporters had a roof over their heads. Those were two of the main differences.

The absence of any excessive hitting in the first game was somewhat counterbalanced in the second when the Cardinals made a double and two home runs. The Yankees, heaviest of hitters in the American League so far as long hits are concerned, have yet to make an extra base hit.

The absence of temporary stands in the Yankee outfield is a source of great satisfaction to spectators and players alike. The outfielders had plenty of room to stir about, and a home run is generally a real one. Thevenow's in the second game was an example of one that was not a real one. Ruth lost the ball, and when he finally discovered it the Cardinal player was home.

Sherdel was effective against Ruth. He gave him many slow balls which Ruth hit out of the infield only once, that a single over the shortstop's head. Ruth has hit only one ball out of the infield in the two games to date.

Haines who pitched the eighth inning of the first game also threw nothing but slow balls to Ruth. After he had tossed two over the plate, Ruth swung on the next and grounded to third base.

Both Sherdel and Pennock will be seen in action again.

Toronto Is Junior Series Winner, 7-0

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP) — The Toronto International League team, fresh from four victories over the American Association League team, Louisville, at Toronto, made a clean sweep of the junior World Series, taking yesterday's game here, 7 to 0. Stewart, left-handed Toronto pitcher, yielded five hits. Cullop, left-handed pitcher of the Colonels, started, but gave way to Wilkinson in the sixth inning after the first two batsmen had hit safely.

Toronto scored several of its runs by superior base running. Gilhooley scored from second on a bunt in the third inning. Lawry bunted in front of the plate and Gilhooley advanced to third, scoring when Cullop threw Lawry's tap to first. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Toronto	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	11	1
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Stewart and O'Neill; Cullop, Wilkinson and Meyer, Devormer. Losing pitcher—Cullop. Umpires — James and McGrew. Time—1h. 40m.

JOHNSTON NOT TO LEAVE AMATEURS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4 (AP)—William Johnston of San Francisco, United States singles champion in 1915 and 1919, and one of America's most colorful tennis figures for 13 years, yesterday definitely declined to give up his amateur status for a professional career on the courts.

In the face of a flattering offer from C. C. Pyle, who already has signed Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, Vincent Richards, Miss Mary K. Browne, and Howard O. Kinsey, Johnston telegraphed the promoter yesterday that he would not accept the proposition.

While no intimation was forthcoming from Johnston, it is understood among his friends here that he sacrificed a sum reaching close to $50,000 in order to retain his place in the ranks of "simon pures." The contract with Pyle would have taken him on a four months' tour of the country.

Johnston does not, however, oppose professional tennis. In addition to believing there is room for both it and the amateur brand, he believes this phase of the game is going to develop and expand to great proportions.

Amateur tennis officials here were delighted over Johnston's decision.

"I firmly believe that professional tennis is a problem that each individual has to decide for himself. In turning this offer down, I have gone against the advice of most of my friends. Some day I may regret this, but I hardly think so. To me my present position in tennis is all I can ask and I doubt very much if any offer in the future will change my mind."

AMERICAN LEAGUE SOCCER

(Saturday)

Providence 2, Coats 2.
New Bedford 2, Fall River 2.
Springfield 4, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 1, Newark 0.
Bethlehem 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Indiana 4.

(Sunday)

Boston 3, New York 2.
Indiana Flooring 3, New Bedford 1.
Fall River 4, Philadelphia 3.
Newark 2, Springfield 1.
Bethlehem 3, Providence 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOOTFALL

(Saturday)

Frankford 13, Hartford 0.

(Sunday)

N. Y. Giants 7, Providence 6.
Los Angeles 6, Milwaukee 0.
Frankford 10, Hartford 0.
Chicago Bears 10, Detroit Panthers 7.
Canton 13, Louisville 0.
Chicago Cardinals 6, Racine 2.
Pottsville 3, Columbus 0.
Akron 17; Hammond 0.
Dayton 3; Buffalo 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Saturday)

Philadelphia 9; Chicago Bulls 3.

(Sunday)

N. Y. Yankees 26, Rock Island 0.
Brooklyn Horsemen 12, Chicago Bulls 7.
Boston 3, Newark 0.
Cleveland 17, Los Angeles 14.

WENDELL AGAINST SCOUTING

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 4 (AP)—Percy L. Wendell, Lehigh's football coach, is, like Princeton and Yale gridiron mentors, against scouting. Mr. Wendell said today: "I favor the idea of Yale and Princeton, I never put great importance on scouting. It will have a tendency to make players think for themselves a little bit more."

JONES AND PARTNER DEFEATED

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr. missed a two-foot putt on the seventeenth hole in an exhibition match here Saturday, and he and Gale Alexander were defeated by Watts Gunn and Leonard Loos. Jones shot the course in par 71, Loos in 73, and Gunn and Alexander in 77 each.

OUIMET LOWERS COURSE RECORD

Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., broke another course record on Saturday when he went around the new Boston Athletic Association links in 68 strokes, clipping one shot from the previous record also made by him.

BOSTON FIELD HOCKEY RESULTS

The Boston Field Hockey Association series of matches got under way on Saturday with two games. Wellesley and Commonwealth teams were the victors, defeating the Motleys and Lexington squads, respectively. Wellesley won by 9 to 2, and Commonwealth by 5 to 2.

YALE-PRINCETON TO DROP SCOUTING

Enter Agreement Ending System—Harvard Not in Accord

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Beginning with this year's football game, Yale and Princeton Universities will go into their traditional battle on the gridiron prepared to meet whatever the opposing team has without the benefit of pre-game scouting, according to an agreement between the two institutions.

The agreement, which is printed today in the Yale Daily News and the Daily Princetonian, says that no member of the coaching staff or others identified with either team will see the other team in any game prior to the Yale-Princeton game.

It is believed that the pact is the result of the idea that scouting of rival teams was tending to remove the sporting aspect of football. T. A. D. Jones, head coach of the Blue, who signed the agreement for Yale, has attacked the scouting system on several occasions because it was an "unnecessary complication which did not benefit the sport." W. W. Roper, Princeton's head coach, signed for the Orange and Black.

Harvard University is said to have been asked to join in the accord, but it is understood that the new coaching régime at Cambridge was not in sympathy with the plan. Whether the expected break between Princeton and Harvard next year when the University of Michigan may replace Princeton on the Crimson schedule also had a bearing on the attitude of Harvard toward the agreement is not known here.

In the past Yale has followed the general practice of sending scouts to report on almost all its strong opponents. They brought back information as to star players Yale would face, how these men played their positions, how they could be stopped and what weaknesses should be exploited by the Elis to win.

As far as possible the favorite formations were recorded and the next week Yale scrub elevens would become "Princeton," "Harvard," "the Army," or some other eleven Yale was to meet. The scrubs would be trained in the tactics of the team they represented and then sent against the varsity. When an opponent was reported to be especially proficient in aerial attack, the daily practices slighted the work on line defense and specialized on a passing defense.

It is not known whether Yale will continue to scout the other teams on its schedule which have not entered into such an agreement. No Blue scouts saw Geneva College defeat Harvard Saturday.

The failure of Harvard to become a party in the agreement caused considerable surprise here. Heretofore Harvard, Princeton and Yale, the "Big Three," generally have acted in concert on any new athletic policy. The agreement covering the present athletic relationship of the three institutions became effective Jan. 1, 1923, an old policy being revised to include among other things a shorter training season, requirement of athletics to make a report on their financial condition and prohibiting intersectional contests which would determine a championship and limiting the number of games on the schedule.

Early this year the three universities agreed to raise the price of tickets to "Big Three' football games to $5 each.

When asked for an opinion on the new agreement between Yale and Princeton, prohibiting scouting each other, William J. Bingham, director of athletics, at Harvard, said this morning: "Yale approached me last spring on the matter of scouting; but since I was new to my duties at Harvard I stated then that I felt in justice to Harvard and myself that at least I should go through a season of football before committing Harvard to such an agreement. I will say, however, that I am not entirely in sympathy with scouting. Further than this, there is little to say except that I am sure nothing will be done about it this fall."

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—Cleo A. O'Donnell, Holy Cross College coach, is in favor of having "football scouting" abolished. He says: "I think it would be an ideal arrangement if all college teams would adhere to such an agreement as that signed yesterday by T. A. D. Jones, Yale coach, and W. W. Roper of Princeton. Coaches specialize on certain defenses in preparing for big games and also concentrate on an offense that they think would have more effect on the opposition. I am greatly in favor of such a move as I believe it would be of great benefit to college football."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4 (AP)—Coach D. O. McLaughry of Brown University this morning declared himself most heartily in favor of eliminating scouting of college football teams. At the same time, he said, he believed that Brown would not try this year to make such an agreement with any of its opponents as has been made between T. A. D. Jones of Yale and W. W. Roper of Princeton. He declared that scouting was "overdone" and its value much overrated, and believed that agreements such as the one made will tend to improve the game.

BOROTRA AND LACOSTE WIN

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Jean Borotra and J. R. Lacoste defeated Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, 6—2, 8—6, 8—6, in a match today which was marked by hard stroking on both sides. The match was the outcome of a discussion among the returning French Davis Cup quartet aboard the steamer France concerning the relative merits of the pairs. Brugnon challenged Borotra and Lacoste. Cochet was somewhat off his game today, but Brugnon played super tennis. Lacoste displayed his unusal steadiness and Borotra provided the thrills.

CANADIANS IN TIE GAME

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Fourteen thousand persons witnessed the third soccer football match between the Brooklyn Wanderers of the American Soccer League and the Ulster United team of Toronto, champion of Canada, on Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. Twice before these clubs have met on the field, each winning one contest. As yesterday's battle ended in a 1-to-1 tie the series remains open.

MRS. G. STETSON WINS AT GOLF

Defeats Mrs. Goss for U. S. Championship on 35th Green, 3 and 1

HAVERFORD, Pa., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mrs. G. Henry Stetson of Philadelphia, veteran of 12 playing seasons, Saturday succeeded to the vacant golf throne of Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I.

Standing off a brave rally by her opponent on the last nine holes, she defeated Mrs. Wright D. Goss Jr. of Short Hills, N. J., in the final round of the women's United States championship over the links of the Merion Cricket Club, 3 and 1.

By her unexpected triumph, the climax of a tournament which had been rocked from the start by a series of startling upsets, Mrs. Stetson became the fifth matron to take up the scepter in the 32 years' history of the event. Mrs. Goss had ruled a strong favorite on the basis of her fine medal scores in the previous match play rounds, but in the crucial test Saturday her putter failed her, and Mrs. Stetson was required to play only safe, conservative golf to score her victory.

Shows Only Brief Flashes

Mrs. Goss showed only brief flashes of her best form. Close to par figures in all her other matches after qualifying with an 85, the New Jersey player Saturday never seemed sure of herself, playing the morning round in a ragged 92, which found her trailing by three holes at the intermission—a handicap she was never able to surmount.

Mrs. Stetson's victory completes an outdoor season which has few parallels for dramatic dethronement of champions and unexpected defeats for favorites. Although she held a high place among golfers in the Philadelphia district, the new champion was given scant consideration by critics in the pre-tournament forecasts. But while golfdom was listening for the knocks of a host of youthful contenders on the throne-room door, a woman who had not been in the quest for six years came through one of the strongest fields that ever gathered for the event to snatch up the fallen mantle of the former Providence titleholder.

Trail of Missed Putts

Defeat practically came in Mrs. Goss in the morning round, when she took no less than 44 putts in the 18 greens. On six she required three strokes to hole out, while on a seventh she needed four. Later in the match she was able to bring the truant club under better control, but Mrs. Stetson, realizing that she needed only to save her comfortable lead, played only safely and carefully through Merion's maze of traps to hold her margin to the end.

Over the first nine holes, Mrs. Goss left a trail of missed putts which should have given her many a win where she had to accept a half. She began on the first green with three putts to lose the hole after Mrs. Stetson had given her an opening by topping her tee shot, and three putts almost became the rule rather than the exception thereafter.

One down at the start, when she would have been out in front with the sound golf she had hitherto played at Merion, the New Jersey player was able to draw even at the fifth after both had visited the brook on their drives to play the par five hole poorly in a 6 and a 7.

Mrs. Stetson More Accurate

Mrs. Goss dubbed two shots to lose the next hole, escaped with a half after taking four putts at the seventh and then wound up the outward nine with three more putts to lose the ninth and become 1 down. This lead Mrs. Goss never overcame during the remainder of the round, poor work on the greens costing her the tenth, twelfth and fifteenth holes. Mrs. Stetson, whose success lay in masterful use of her iron clubs, was content to be outdriven by from 10 to 30 yards on nearly every hole, for she made up in accuracy and steadiness what she lacked in power off the tee.

Mrs. Goss went bravely forth to the afternoon test but the boldness of her stroking, frequently taking her into trouble, failed to break down the short, but safe game of the Philadelphia woman, who increased her advantage to 5 up at the twenty-eighth.

Here the New Jersey woman made her last stand, winning three of the next four holes. Then Mrs. Stetson took command again to close with a win on the thirty-fifth green for her victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Wright D. Goss Jr., Short Hills, N. J., 3 and 1.

Haligonian May Go to Gloucester

Halifax Skipper Is Willing to Enter Boat If It Can Be Made Ready in Time

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4 (AP)—Prospects were brighter today for the entry of a Nova Scotia fishing vessel in the fishermen's race to be sailed off Gloucester, Mass., on Oct. 11, 12 and 13.

The necessary funds to fit the schooner Haligonian, acknowledged to be one of the strongest competitors for the right to represent Nova Scotia, were believed to be in sight.

Captain Crouse, the Haligonian's skipper, yesterday declared his willingness to take his boat to Gloucester if it could be ready in time and told William J. Rout, its designer, he would make the attempt. Considerable work is necessary, however, and a postponement may have to be requested if the Haligonian is to be entered.

Two other Nova Scotian craft, the Mayotte and the Bluenose, have been specifically invited by the American committee to compete against the Columbia and the Henry Ford, American schooners whose owners have assured the race's sponsors they will sail.

RADIO

POWER TUBE SHOULD HAVE OUTPUT CHOKE

Device Described in B-D Audio Amplifier Article

This is the second of two articles dealing with the recent changes in the Browning-Drake receiver. The fundamental circuit, the radio-frequency end, has not been changed since it was first published by this paper in June, 1924. Thus, the audio end of the set is all that has been changed, and the various combinations possible are given in these articles.

By GLENN H. BROWNING

Double impedance, which uses six choke coils, three isolating condensers and three tubes, Fig. 6, is a modification of ordinary impedance coupling. The reason for its existence is that sometimes the audio tubes have a tendency to block, due to the fact that too high grid leaks are employed. This, of course, is done away with in the case of double impedance, at the expense to the set builder of employing three more choke coils instead of three resistors.

It will be noticed that in comparing the types of audio amplifiers, nothing has been said concerning the "B" battery voltage of the amount of current consumed by each, for the set builder today naturally desires to use a CX or UX171 tube in the output of his receiver, so that ample power may be delivered to the loudspeaker without overloading the last tube. As this tube necessitates between 135 and 180 volts, that much "B" battery is usually employed. The overall current drain on the batteries using this tube in the last stage will make so little difference that it is hardly worth while considering.

In the case of impedance, resistance and double impedance, there is one feature which has usually been overlooked by designers—that of keeping the radio-frequency currents out of the audio amplifier. This is why a radio-frequency choke has been shown in the schematic diagrams given. When radio-frequency current enters the audio amplifier, it usually has a detrimental effect on the quality of received signals, besides often giving a clogging effect which is not unlike the "motorboating" experienced when B eliminators are used. The R. F. choke does away with the above tendencies, leaving the audio tubes free to amplify audio signals exclusively. The construction of this choke for the radiocast band is not difficult. In fact, most any coil which has a natural period above 600 meters will do the trick.

Figure 7 shows an output circuit which is coming into common use to keep the direct current in the plate circuit of the last tube out of the loudspeaker. In some cases this materially helps the quality of received signals though with some types of loudspeakers there seems to be little difference. In the case of the Western Electric Cone, the filter system shown in Figure 7 is usually worth while.

The figures of the circuits shown must be joined together according to the letters, to make the complete receiver. Thus, if one desires to use three stages of resistance-coupled audio amplification, D in Fig. 1 should be connected to Fig. 5, and if the builder desires the filter system, shown in Fig. 7, XY of that diagram is joined to XY in Fig. 5.

It will be noticed that two rheostats are shown in Fig. 1. However, when the audio amplifier is added, one rheostat is sufficient for both the detector and audio amplifier.

It seems fitting at this time to discuss the audio amplifiers mentioned in these two articles and the people with whom they have become identified when added to a Browning-Drake set. The three-stage resistance set is being featured in M. B. Sleeper's new magazine, Radio Mechanics. This is a magazine especially catering to the amateur constructor who knows little or nothing about radio and a wiring method is used which makes set assembly very easy.

The three-stage impedance set has been featured by this paper as well as that excellent magazine, Radio Broadcast. The combination amplifier of one stage of transformer and two stages of resistance has recently been featured by Arthur Lynch Popular Radio. The two-transformer method was the first ever used in this receiver and with the advent of audio transformers of quality they make a good four tube set. For this purpose Amertran's new de luxe transformers are recommended. If accentuation of the bass notes are desired the new Silver Marshall transformers should be used.

The Samson Electric Company are putting out a double impedance job and one is contemplated by General Radio. The Na-ald Company have brought out a complete amplifier of this type which includes the output choke arrangement Mr. Browning discusses in the above article. Ed.

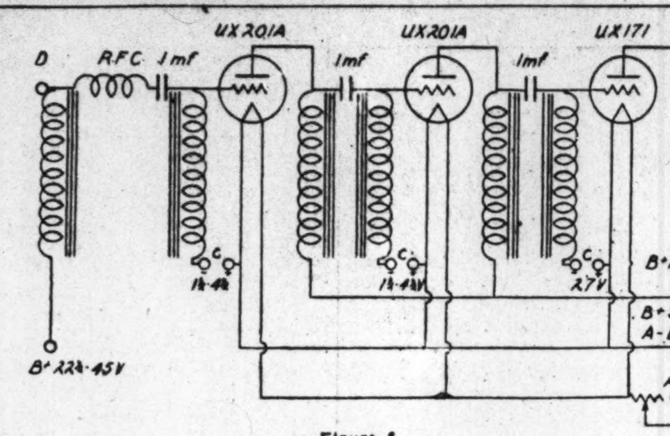


Figure 6

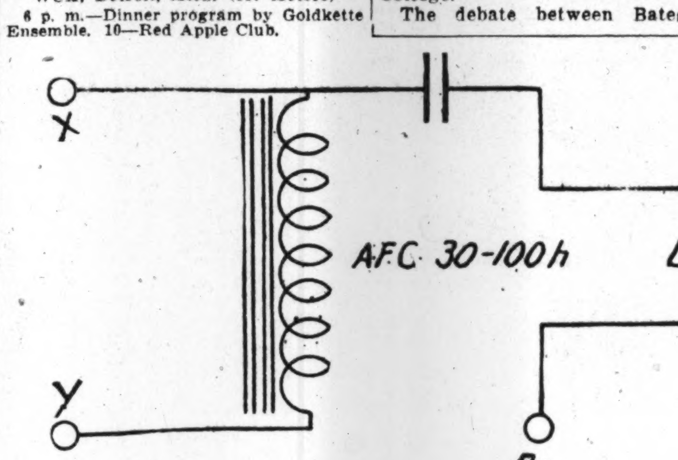


Figure 7

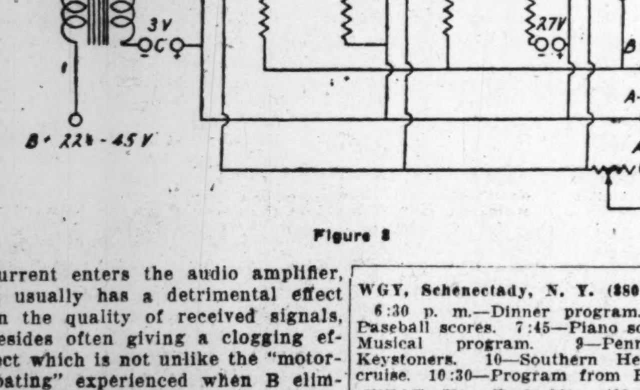


Figure 8

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 5

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (322.4 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories—Aunt Ida. 9—Studio program. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
7 p. m.—International Four. 8—Lecture 8:15—Sandy MacDonald, Scotch comedian. 9—Concert party. 10—Feature. 11—Songs. 11:30—Surprise hour: radio news of Canada.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6 p. m.—Radio review from B. F. Keith's Theater. 6:10—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:20—George Joy and Nell Cantor in popular songs. 6:40—Special talk. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Minstrels. 8—From New York, "Vikings." 8:30—From New York, musicale. 9—From New York, hour of music. 10—From New York, Temple Glee Club.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Organ recital from the Estey Organ Studio by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Ernie Andrews and his orchestra. 7—Markets. 7:05—Orchestra. 8:15—Mrs. Hazel Pierro, contralto; Anna Richter, pianist; Mrs. Hazel King, soprano; program arranged by the Springfield Conservatory. 9—Philip Dundon, baritone, with Dorothy Higgins, accompanist. 9:30—Copley Plaza dance orchestra under the direction of W. E. Boyle 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:25—News. 6:30—Studio program. 7—Trinity College course. 9—"Symphonic Ensemble." 10—News. 11—Weather.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF, hour of music. 10—News.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:25—Baseball scores. 7:45—Piano solos. 8—Musical program. 9—Pennsylvania Keystoners. 10—Southern Hemisphere cruise. 10:30—Program from Buffalo.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—James E. Phillips, basso. 7:10—Columbia University French lecture by Dr. Thatcher Clark. 7:30—Musical program. 8—"The Vikings." 8:45—"Jolly Bakers." 9—Specialty hour. 10—"Impression of the Orient" by June Hamilton Rhodes with music by Maloof's Orchestra. 10:30—Rolfe's Palais D'Or Orchestra. 11:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Frank Dole. 6:20—Commodore dinner orchestra. 7—Champion hour. 8—Railroad hour. 9—Southern Hemisphere cruise. 9:45—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Play, auspices Episcopal Actors' Guild, "The Queen's Messenger," by Hartley Manners. 8:35—"The Two Guitars," assisted by Elsa Mae Clement, soprano, Russian songs. 8:50—Nancy Wilson, concert cellist. 9—"The Two Guitars" and Elsa Mae Clement. 9:15—Irving Argay, concert violinist. 9:30—Nancy Wilson, cello. 9:40—"The Two Guitars." 10:10—Tracy and Dougherty, popular harmony. 10:30 — Arrowhead dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Bill Wathey on sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:30—Premier orchestra. 8:15—Organ recital. 9:15—Armand Vecsey's little symphony and soloists.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—Last minute news. 7:15—Organ recital. 7:30—Magazine review. 8:30—dinner music. 9—Concert, Chalfonte-Haddon dual trio. 10—Studio program. 11—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio; Stephen Knopf, director. 8—Specialties. 8:30—Alexander Skibinsky, violin virtuoso. 9—Robert Fraser, Gospel singer. 9:30—Charles Higgins, songs. 9:40—Professor Doolittle. 9:50—Piano selections. 10:15—John Ambrogi, tenor. 10:30—Billy Hays and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Mayflower orchestra. 8—"Champion Hour." 9—Special hour. 10—"The Grand Tour" 10:30—Meyer Davis' band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Staff concert. 9—Ensemble music.

WGBH, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Baseball scores. Children's period. 7:25—Stockman Farmer report on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets; news period. 8—Sacred song concert. 8:45—"Gems From American Literature." 9—"Light Opera Hour"; signals and weather forecast; baseball. 11:35—Concert from the Grand Theater, Pittsburgh.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn hotel orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Whitey Kaufmann's orchestra from Nixon cafe. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:10 United States Department of Agriculture radio farm school 7:25—Police reports. 7:30 — "Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45 — "Social Work and the Greater Pittsburgh," by Dr. E. W. Clopper, Pittsburgh Federation Social Agencies. 8—"The Vikings," from WEAF. 8:45—"The Well-Dressed Woman," by Erna Seibel, designer. 9—"Special Hour." 10—Moments musical. 10:30—Jack Albin's orchestra from WEAF.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8 to 11:30—WEAF's concert; hour of music; moment musicale; orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—State Theater vaudeville and music. baseball scores. 7—Recital hour. 8—Vikings from the New York Studio. 8:30—Ritz Male Quartet from New York Studio. 9—Entertainers from New York Studio. 10:30—Dance orchestra from New York Studio. 11—Austin Wylie's Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 10—Red Apple Club.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Petite symphony ensemble. 8—Concert program. 8:30—Entertainers.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (285 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner hour of music. 8:15—Band concert.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
515 p. m.—Children's hour—Mrs. Robert G. Cargill. 5:45—Livestock market summary. 5:55—Baseball scores. 7—New York program. 9:30—Chocolate Soldiers. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 10:05—"Outdoors in Minnesota." 11—Dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Operatic program. 9—Orchestra and specialty program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 to 12—Studio dance and theater programs.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
5 p. m.—Children's program. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Musical program. 8—Organ recital. 10—Dance music. 11:30—Specialty program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Music by children. 9—Palmer Victorians. 11:30—"Settin' Up Hour."

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—"American Composer" series arranged by Burnet C. Tuthill. No. 1, "Daniel Hopkinson." 6:30—Piano Memories by the Crosley Request Lady, Mary Louise Wosezcek. 7—"Burnt Corkers" with Male Quartet. 8—Concert Orchestra, William C. Stoess, director.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Organ recital. 11—Musical program. 11:30—Dance program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Musical program. 7:30—Concert and thrift talk.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (238 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—First anniversary program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Specialty program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Special program. 8—Orchestra and soloist. 10—Special presentation and dance music.

WBH, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner hour organ concert. 8 to 9—Musical program by the Crooning Clowns.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; "Jack" Riley's orchestra. 11:45—Orchestra; organ numbers.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Band concert. 8:30—Studio program. 11—Dance music.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Classical. 6:20—Popular song period 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market reports. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Courtesy program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Cline's Collegians, an orchestra. 7—Ten minutes with good books. Marion Wakefield Romine. 8:30—Pierce Petroleum Corporation program. 11—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—Magnolia orchestra.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 to 8:30 p. m.—Wagoner Hawaiian Trio. 9:30 to 11—The Excel Ensemble playing a concert of classical and semi-classical numbers.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (476 Meters)
8 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Jenny; studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program. 10:30—Belmont orchestra.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Special program in studio.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Children's program. 8—Educational program 10—to 12—Dance music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:55—News. 8—Special program. 9—Surprise radiocast.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—DX. 8—Musical program. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—News and reports. 9—Studio program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 to 12 p. m.—Special courtesy and musical programs.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 7:40—Talk on "Dogs." 8—News and musical program. 10—Dance music

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-time news reports. 8—Concert hour, with ensemble, and George Frenger, tenor soloist.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 7—Studio program. 8—Musical program. 9—Aero Club Frolic. 10:30 to 12—Vaudeville.

BATES-CAMBRIDGE DEBATE IN PORTLAND

Contest to Be Held in High School Auditorium

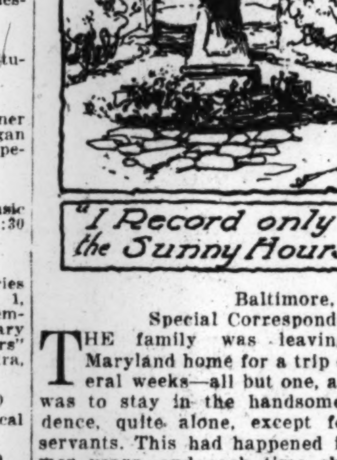
PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 4 (Special)—Announcement is made that the intercollegiate debate between Bates College and Cambridge University, scheduled for Oct. 21, will be held in this city instead of Lewiston. The change in location is made to give people from this section of Maine an opportunity to hear these two college teams.

The debate will take place in the high school auditorium, and the question will be: "Resolved, That democracy is a mistaken ideal." The Cambridge men will take the affirmative and the Bates debaters the negative of the question.

Included among the Bates debaters are three Portland men, Fred T. Googins, graduate of Deering High; Charles H. Guptill, graduate of Deering High, and Oswald Brown, a graduate of Portland High. Brown is alternate, while Frederick H. Young of Kittery is the remaining member of the regular team.

The Cambridge team is made up of W. C. Fordham, Midvale, Bromley Kent, who is a student at Magdelene College; H. G. G. Herkots, St. George's Vicarage, Leeds (Trinity Hall), and A. L. Hutchinson, Christ's College.

The debate between Bates and Cambridge will be the fourth in which teams from the two institutions have participated, Bates having twice debated the English team in Lewiston and once in England.



Baltimore, Md.
Special Correspondence

THE family was leaving the Maryland home for a trip of several weeks—all but one, and she was to stay in the handsome residence, quite alone, except for the servants. This had happened in former years, and each time she had taken advantage of having the place to herself to entertain friends who were hers almost exclusive of the rest of the family.

This time there was just one whom she really longed to see, and she wrote urging her to come. She painted for her the most attractive picture of the surroundings, and of the good times they could have together. When it was found that this invitation could not be accepted, she put aside the feeling of disappointment that attempted to mar the vacational opportunity, and determined to turn to the "highways and byways."

When the season had passed, she wrote to the one who was her first choice and said:

I wanted only you. But when I knew you could not come, it came to me that many people would be very grateful for a few days in this beautiful home, and that I had an opportunity to be helpful if I would. I wrote to a librarian in Washington whom I knew, and asked her to invite a guest for me. Several letters were exchanged, resulting in my having three. A mother 87 years old, and her daughter, came on Friday, but could stay only until Sunday night.

It was short, but it was so rich and full of interest that I could scarcely realize it was so brief.

Rarely have I met, if ever, women of so much refinement and broad, interesting experience—in fact, so thoroughly delightful as were these. I wish I could talk over with you some of the things they told me, and as I shall remember them perhaps I can sometime. We talked until midnight both nights. Wasn't that a big reward for my simple hospitality?

A few days later another woman came, and was with me for a week. I think the visit was of benefit to her, and she was appreciative and very lovely. I was grateful for the opportunity to give her the change and rest that she seemed so much to need.

It was a case of all things working together for good for one who loved good enough to go out of the beaten path to find it.

Santa Monica, Calif.
Special Correspondence

RECENTLY the writer's attention was arrested by the conversation of two milkmen who had met in the alley.

"Yes," said one, "I got 11 new customers in that apartment house the other day." At an expression of surprise from the other driver he went on to explain, "Yes, sir, it does pay to be good to your horse. I stopped to water mine and was petting him when some one in the apartment house saw me and told everyone in the house about it."

BRITISH TIRE PRICES CUT

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Private dispatches to Wall Street from London say British tire prices have been cut 15 per cent.

General Classified

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FACTORY warehouse and other industrial property; sales, leases, appraisal; management in metropolitan Cincinnati district. THE E. A. MARDORF CO., 808 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SERVICE organization requires women of education with an appreciation of fine things, willing to work earnestly; must be interested in permanent position assuring a real future with adequate commissions; openings in nearly every state; age 25-45. See or write MISS MARTIN, 360 N. Michigan Bldg., Room 1004, Chicago, Ill.

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Suites for light housekeeping, two to six rooms, with one and two baths. Small suites, furnished if desired.

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BROOKLINE—To let, 6 rooms, all improvements, 1st floor, 2-family, near steam and electrics, fine location, nice grounds, garage if wanted; adults. Tel. Regent 7366-M or 110 Tappan St.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 outside rooms, reception hall, tile bath, porch, very desirable location, $75 with heat. Tel. Asp. 7044.

FOR RENT—Apartment, four rooms and bath, all improvements, including heat and light; adults only; rent $60. Phone Port Chester 262-W.

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BOSTON, 712 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room by day or week. Tel. Kenmore 6104 between 5-7 p. m., or Box D-288, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY, Broadway Corner (601 West 136th)—Sunny front rooms, 4 windows, cooking and all home privileges, $12 and $8. Apt. 12, Audubon 2920.

N. Y. C., 204 West 86th St.
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NEW YORK CITY, Broadway (70th)—Unique bachelor room; roof; independent; redecorated; sunshine; view. Bowling Green 3392, MR. MATA.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 E. 44th—Large and small, singly or en suite; central, clean, quiet, comfortable; business people. MICHELL.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont, Apt. 44—Attractive single room near Broadway subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia Univ. 0211 Morningside.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 West 97th (B'way) 2B—Large, attractive, clean room suitable for 2 gentlemen; references exchanged.

NEW YORK CITY—Double room; half if willing to share with another; gentlemen; twin beds. Endicott 7424.

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TO LET—FURNISHED

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Attractive 2-room kitchenette apartment with linen and silver. Apply JANITOR, 368 Riverway.

NEW YORK CITY, 505 West 111th St., Apt. 45—Two-three room suite, kitchen, sunny front, attractive, clean, elevator, traveling conveniences, near Broadway. Telephone Cathedral 3543.

NEW YORK CITY, 420 West 121st—Room and kitchenette $8; 3-room housekeeping suite, large double room, $12. WELCH.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 500 5th Ave., Suite 712—To rent, pleasant offices; ideal mailing address. Mornings, Longacre 3960.

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BOSTON—Music studio to sublet. Box 260, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OFFICE MANAGER, 12 years stock brokerage experience; not necessarily seeking same line; age 47; highest references; salary not as important as congenial connection with future. Box C-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PIANO TEACHER of wide experience desires part time teaching in school; New York or vicinity. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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ADVERTISER having office facilities in San Francisco, calling on power companies, electric railroads and industrial plants in California, Oregon and Washington, desires additional electrical or mechanical accounts; will be in New York City available for interview Oct. 6th to 8th inclusive. S-146, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SPARE or full time; no canvassing; world-known popular product; merchandise and complete equipment for your own permanent, exclusive business for $332; distributors, either sex, wanted EVERYWHERE. Write MR. LADAU, P. O. Box 1944, 45 Milk Street, Boston.

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Frocks
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Telephone 217
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EXCLUSIVELY
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Charleston—Major's News Stand, 906 Quarrier Street.
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Wheeling — Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby; Bethany Pike, Woodsdale.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Industrial Combinations and Peace

Before the Great War burst upon Europe in 1914 we used to hear the theory constantly advanced that two factors in the development of society had made war impossible. The international organization of finance was thought to have welded the bankers of the world into so coherent a whole that no nation would be able to finance a war in face of their united opposition. The internationalism of labor had progressed to such a point that it was believed that the working class of one nation would refuse to take up arms against their brothers in labor across an international border. The world-wide solidarity of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other was thought to be a virtual assurance of peace.

The theory did not stand the test. When the politicians determined upon war, neither Capital nor Labor offered any effective protest. The financiers plunged into the struggle with zest and emerged with colossal profits. International bankers found ways to make the solvent states pay the losses sustained in those which went down under the strain of war. Perhaps were the project of conscripting money as well as men written into the statute books, the great figures of international finance might become pacifists, but nothing about their experience in the late war will lead them to dread another.

Nor did Labor as a force do anything to justify the expectation of theorists that its power would be used to avert war. Not even the Socialists of France and Germany—international though their organization was—failed to respond with alacrity to the call of their governments. It is true that so well organized were the military authorities in both of these nations that any protest made after the die was cast would probably have been futile. But even the gesture was lacking.

Along with the theory that the international ramifications of Capital and Labor might prevent wars, people have held the belief that the struggle for markets and for natural resources was a potent cause of war. The eagerness of rival nations to control the new oil fields has long been held an incentive to war, and the recent combination of the great oil companies as a result of which the oil fields of the world are amicably divided among them is hailed as a new harbinger of peace.

There has undoubtedly been some exaggeration in the attribution of economic causes to all wars. It would not be difficult to show that more than one great conflict during the last century was attributable only remotely, if indeed at all, to the conflicting economic needs of the nations involved. Nevertheless, economics, and particularly the needs and aspirations of what we call "big business," do exert a very material influence upon the relationship of nations. And accordingly such understandings as those of the oil companies for the partition of territory, or the recently perfected combination of the steel companies of France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg do make for enduring peace.

When industry and commerce thus reach out across national frontiers to seize the advantages resulting from community of interests and activities, political quarrels will not be permitted to interrupt the resulting harmony. In proportion as the economic entente is extended throughout Europe political antagonisms may be expected to vanish. The Locarno of the statesmen, upheld by this new Locarno of the industrialists, may yet prove peace's most potent defender.

Europe Studies American Production

Unofficial missions composed of delegates representing organized labor unions in Europe make no secret of the fact that they are bent upon discovering why it is that workers in the United States, as well as the industries in which they are employed, are enjoying more prosperous conditions than those elsewhere. It appears that several of these delegations, bearing adequate credentials, have recently been the guests of labor leaders, as well as of the managers of employing corporations in industrial centers in the United States. But it has been discovered that in their search for the causes which are regarded as contributing to this prosperity and high productivity the visitors did not confine themselves to a survey of industries operating under strict union labor regulations. It is found, so it is stated, that when one of these missions returned from America to London, while it reported that high wages and the greater productivity of American workers had brought prosperity to the United States, it placed particular stress upon the welfare activities of the nonunion industries.

Perhaps it might have been expected as a sequel to such a disclosure as the foregoing, that those who stand as sponsors for the cause of unionism in industry have decided to exercise greater caution in the future than in the past in extending hospitality to even duly accredited visiting missions. But they have no reason to censure themselves for whatever has resulted from their generosity and friendliness. The impression which has been made upon these inquisitive but discerning visitors is composite in its nature, embracing more than conditions as these are reflected in industry merely, but in the social status of those fellow-workers in whom their interest chiefly centers.

Many things have combined to operate to the permanent benefit of the American wage earner. Looking backward a score of years or more the conviction is that organized labor activities, whatever else may be said for or against unionism as an institution, have had a large part in gaining for the wage worker the recognition which his skill, his fidelity, and his loyalty demand. Labor has been dignified by the solidarity which exists in its ranks. Perhaps it might be quite convincingly argued that the readiness of industrial leaders to accord, in some instances, to nonunion workers all or more than has been gained by their brethren affiliated with the unions is due, in the final analysis, to the realization that organization can be made effective almost to the point of domination whenever the emergencies of the case demand a resort to coercive methods.

But it was in its larger aspects that industry as a whole has been studied by the visiting trade unionists. Perhaps it will be similarly viewed by the members of the Royal Labor Commission, due to reach Washington from Great Britain within a short time. In this party there will be several distinguished officials, representatives of employers, and leaders of trades unions. They will be, in a sense, the guests of the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, who has undertaken the task of arranging their itinerary and looking after their entertainment. Perhaps the assurance was not needed, but it has been given, nevertheless, that these visitors are in search of the "real facts." This might be taken to imply that they will not endeavor to discover something amiss in America's industrial program, but to find wherein it is possibly better and sounder than their own.

If such a survey is made without prejudice and with a sincere desire to accord to existing conditions their true significance and actual value, the report which this latest mission will make to the British Government will be enlightening and intensely interesting.

Working of the Swedish Liquor System

As an alternative to the American prohibition act, several leading candidates for public office, notably Senator Wadsworth of New York and Colonel Gaston, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, have definitely proposed for the United States the Quebec system of a government monopoly, which is, in turn, based on the "Stockholm system" devised by Dr. Ivar Bratt for Sweden some ten or twelve years ago. Whether, however, an experiment there, worked out under such special conditions, would turn out the same way on a larger scale in an empire as extensive and socially heterogeneous as the United States no man can say.

As regards the results in Sweden, a few of the most recent figures as to arrests for drunkenness and the total consumption of liquor tell the story. In 1913, the last normal year under the old system, the average number of arrests for drunkenness per quarter was 14,727; for 1923, or ten years later, the number was 7502, or roughly one-half. For 1925 the figures went up to 8013, and for the first two quarters of the present year the totals were 6474 and 7609, respectively, or about the same as the corresponding numbers for last year, since the offenses increase in the fall. Only two and one-half per cent of the offenders during the second quarter of 1926 were women.

In view of the fact that the central idea of the Bratt system is to give its licensed customers the right to buy only a limited amount of liquor and to withdraw the privilege altogether from those who abuse it, special interest attaches to the fact that of all those arrested for drunkenness during the second quarter of 1926 not less than 81.4 per cent, or four out of five, had been excluded from the legal right to buy alcohol and 15.8 per cent had only a limited privilege. Another significant figure is that 79.1 per cent, or again four out of five, were persons over twenty-five years of age, or in other words, more or less "old timers." At the same time the total sales of "legal" liquor went down from 44,500,000 liters in 1913 to 29,700,000 for 1925, or a drop of almost exactly one-third. The government income from the entire liquor traffic amounted last year to 103,500,000 kroner, or nearly $5 per inhabitant.

But in spite of this undoubted improvement in the liquor situation, thanks to the Bratt system, Sweden has its Prohibitionist Party, of which the present Premier, Carl Gustaf Ekman, is the leader. Four years ago a consultative referendum on prohibition was taken and 49 per cent of the votes were cast for it and 51 per cent against.

The majority in the country districts was for prohibition and in the cities the majority was against it. Now Premier Ekman says in his latest public addresses that without a decisive popular majority back of it, the reform is not practicable. At the same time a large share of the public revenue from liquor is spent for educational purposes to promote temperance.

The two chief arguments of the Swedish prohibitionists against the Bratt system are, first, that it makes the public treasury partly dependent on the income from a nefarious traffic and, secondly, that it tends to foster a race of habitual drinkers, that it compromises with evil and that it legalizes a public vice. Of the entire male population over twenty-five years of age, 64 per cent, or slightly more than three out of five, now hold pass books under the Bratt system, as do 9 per cent of the women. They therefore demand that the budget should be balanced each year with less and less regard to the liquor revenue, and as an immediate reform they have proposed that the maximum allowance per family be reduced from four liters per month to three, and that beer be sold only with meals.

"A Woman Without a Country"

There is justification for the complaint given publicity in a recent number of the Nation by Mary K. Das, under the caption "A Woman Without a Country." The writer specifically states that she is not pleading for the right of Asiatics to become American citizens, but adds, "I hold that the attitude of the United States Government toward Hindus who were naturalized before the adverse Supreme Court decision is worse than the alleged attitude of Soviet Russia or the Mexican Government, against which the United States State Department so bitterly complains, in enacting retroactive laws depriving Americans of their vested rights."

It appears that though an American-born woman, Mrs. Das finds herself in the position of being a stateless alien because she married a Hindu, although at the time of her marriage he was a naturalized American citizen. This is because of a recent decision by a judge of the United States Supreme Court that "high caste Hindus are not white persons according to the commonly accepted meaning of the term, and thus are ineligible to American citizenship." As a result she is handicapped in many ways, and owing to the fact that she has been refused a passport for travel to foreign countries on the ground that she is no longer an American citizen, it would seem that she is to be prevented from ever gaining a different status from her present one anywhere.

An American man may marry a woman of any nation on the earth and still retain his citizenship. An American woman is liable to be penalized when she exercises a right similar to that granted to the American man. For if she marries a Hindu, Chinese, or Japanese, however high his attainments as a scholar, she loses her American citizenship. Mrs. Das, in her article in the Nation, quotes Theodore Roosevelt's sentiments on an allied topic: "I ask fair treatment for the Japanese, as I would ask fair treatment for Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians."

The Motor Sign of Nazareth

Figures showing the enormous size attained by the automobile industry in the twenty-six years of this century are being printed in newspapers and magazines. Predictions based on this record forecasting still more remarkable development are made. Questions whether the pace can continue arising from problems of fuel supply, raw materials for manufacture, improvements in engines and mechanism are discussed with animation. Economic and social effects of the great growth of the use of motorcars in all parts of the world are canvassed. Of supreme importance is the right solution of traffic problems and the cultivation of a suitable and wise attitude on the part of motorists toward one another and the public. It may seem a far cry from the swift, pressing problems of the automobile to Nazareth and Palestine, but the distance is not so great as it appears to be at first.

The figures of automobile development in a quarter of a century show how swift, enormous and widespread has been the growth of motor problems. In 1905 Germany stood first in the number of motorcars in use with 25,000. Then came France, 21,000; the United States, 20,878; Great Britain, 18,773. In 1926 there are 24,489,249 cars on this planet. The United States has a long lead now with 19,945,347, followed at a distance by Great Britain, 815,957; France, 735,000; Canada, 715,962; Germany, 323,000.

Considering the present traffic conditions in American cities and on favorite roads, it will be evident, even if these forecasts are only partially realized, that the most careful study and the wisest measures, beginning at once, will be needed for solution of accumulating problems of many kinds growing out of the automobile in the United States. While these problems are more acute in that country and are likely to continue so, they will arise with increasing pressure in all parts of the world. Motorcars are rapidly coming into use among all classes of people everywhere. From Iceland to India, from central Africa to the farthest depths of Cathay, come evidences that the wheels are rolling there in growing numbers.

What has this to do with Nazareth, or Nazareth with this? A roadside sign posted near that little village leads toward the answer. It reads:

> You are entering
> Nazareth.
> Speed limit
> 15 miles an hour.

This simple sign gives evidence that even the speeding modern world on wheels has come into physical contact with Nazareth. It will be well for that world to get other contacts there. For Nazareth truly represents the source of certain ideas that are fundamental to human life and progress. What idea from Nazareth has any bearing on the mounting problems of the automobile? One on which as a foundation, probably more than any other single idea, the whole fabric of the modern world, especially what is called "Western civilization," is reared, in so far as that civilization is worthy and enduring. That idea is embodied in the command: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

On that rule, the "rule of life," is based everything that is honest, fair, efficient and truly successful in business, in sport, in industry and in the social relations of men. If this basic rule of life is not followed, the multiplying wheels will roll swiftly toward confusion, distress and unhappiness. If the intricate, pressing problems of the automobile are worked out with this idea ever in view, they will be solved for the permanent good and happiness of men everywhere.

Editorial Notes

Many, perhaps, when reading what Ernest De Witt Burton, when president of the University of Chicago, is quoted as having once told members of the Inland Press Association regarding the power of the newspaper, will gain a new vision of its function in molding the thought of the world. "As the editor writes, so America acts," he said, adding, "And America's acts are among the most potent forces determining the future history of the world." He urged further that both the university and the newspaper are educational institutions, and claimed that both find justification for existence in their service to the public. That President Burton realized the vast influence wielded by the press is obvious from this statement:

> Give me the wisdom of the wise interpreter of the world's history and let me dictate the utterance of the men of research who sit in the editors' chairs and I will save the world, and so will you under the same conditions.

Experiments at Oxford are said to show a 15 per cent advantage of cinematographical over ordinary methods of child instruction. The school boy or girl grasps much more quickly the fact portrayed by a picture than one set forth in cold type. How decidedly more interesting would geography, history and natural science be if taught by film along with the textbook! Those pioneers in the field of instruction by cinema are building well.

Abd-el-Krim and His Exile

WHEN the officer on guard at Saint Helena tried to obey the order to watch his charge like a lynx, the exile resisted by keeping his rooms. Then, for a sight of the prisoner, history records, "he is recommended to betake himself to the keyhole. Sometimes he is more fortunate, and sees a hat which may contain Napoleon's head. . . . But as a rule the existence of this hapless officer is one of what hunting men would call blank days."

France manages her own exiles better. Abd-el-Krim, passed now from Morocco into island exile under the tricolor, may evoke limited praise. But that does not apply to the place of his exile, the island of Reunion. Perhaps because Abd-el-Krim's new home is far from the old, a notion seems abroad that Reunion is the bleak end of nowhere; is completely off the map. It is not so.

The island is genial, and sixteen times the size of Saint Helena. It is situated 100 miles only from Mauritius, whence mail ships run regularly to Durban, England and India. It is itself the terminal port of liners from Marseilles, though they are too big to get inside its harbor. It is important enough to be represented in the Paris Legislature by two deputies and one senator.

And on the side of the island where the uninterrupted ocean admittedly stretches far, vessels ply between Reunion and the Australian ports of Freemantle and Bunbury, bringing flour and horses to exchange for the island's vanilla. To the Australian sailor Reunion symbolizes, not an end, but a beginning; the beginning of Africa, of the African trade. France, far from having marooned Abd-el-Krim on a desert, has rather extracted him out of one, Morocco being a wilderness by comparison with this fertile island.

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It may be that the warrior from the Sahara leans to the life of contemplation, rather than to trade. If so, France has most considerately deposited him on a halcyon island, which guidebooks not unreasonably compare to Sicily, for its outline is bold.

Without consulting the Indian Ocean, Reunion rose from the sea bed between two volcanoes in a hurry to meet the clouds. Yet it differs from Sicily in this, that near the sea border it is girdled with green fields of growing sugar. How truthfully in time to come, after often witnessing the sunrise in the new domain, may Abd-el-Krim declaim in French:

> Full many a glorious morning have I seen
> Flatter the mountain tops with Sovereign eye
> Kissing with golden face the meadows green.

The island beach is narrow, and the eye might miss the extreme blackness of the sands if it were not for the conduct of the sea on the shore. But the sea appears never to have forgiven the island's brusque arrival. Though the sea running be the calmest, the surf-beat on the black sand is perpetually mighty. Reunion beach presents the phenomenon of a perfectly smooth sea cascading in heavy rage just at its touching of the shore. This is one of the little wonders of the world. The island, it is to be remembered, rises sheer from the ocean depths, blocking sunken currents.

But soon the eye of the exile will have opened to the implication of this extraordinary surf-beat, named by the French raz de marée. Scan the sable shore as he may, Abd-el-Krim will not observe on the beach any of the small boats such as usually encumber beaches. What use would boats be with the raz de marée swamping or crushing them at the launch? How wise is France in choosing for her exile a delectable island, but an island whence the impossibility of escape by boat from the shore is as clear a fact as the sun in the sky! That accepted, the exile without difficulty can repress unsettling thoughts of escape by boat; a repression making for his own happiness in an island has charms of its own.

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There are the white peaks, exceeding 10,000 feet, access to which blameless amateur mountain climbers the world over may rationally envy Abd-el-Krim on his island. There are mineral springs. Then, below the mountain zone, under the constant yet not tropical sun, unfolds the Sicilian plateau land; hospitable country roamed by hares and goats, and evaders of military service, equally shy.

Lower down is woodland, and the plantations tilled by Creoles, Malagsies and British Indians. Lower still, connected by the railway round the coast, straggle the placid townships, one, by name St. Denis, housing 30,000 and being approached by a mountain tunnel six and one-half miles long. Is there such engineering in Morocco?

Houses are built of wood, often painted blue; some are of the villa type, fortified with tall ironwork gates, behind which the French official likes to shrug his shoulders in the evening before winding up the gramophone.

In the dock basins of the harbor one tramp steamer quietly succeeds another; the Glasgow accent is familiar in the land. Eventualities of weather are prepared for, and otherwise the comfort and safety of the exile are safeguarded. In fine, Abd-el-Krim, late thorn in the side of the war offices of France and Spain, will probably enjoy, as prisoner in this little island, more amenities than he ever enjoyed as hostile chieftain, though he may never be able to think of it as "home."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

THERE is quite a perceptible general move toward the west in Berlin of late. It really began years before the war, when the west became the fashionable domiciliary quarters of the well-to-do families. But theaters, cinemas, restaurants and the principal stores remained located in the heart of the city. Here a great change has taken place since the war. Practically all of the new cinema palaces have been erected in the west, and both Professor Reinhardt and the Rotter brothers have built theaters of their own there.

Now this "Lure of the West"—to quote the title of one of the many shows being performed here this winter which refers to this tendency—has been felt by the principal restaurants and stores, among them being Kempinski, Tonndorf, Michels, Cords and Rosenhayn—all names familiar to those who know Berlin. The majority of the new branches are located on Kurfuerstendamm, which handsome boulevard is gradually developing into a miniature Broadway, though, owing to the promenade in its center and the four rows of old trees, it is more beautiful than the latter.

Here one luxurious café follows the other, with cabarets, theaters, restaurants and palatial cinemas in between. In the evening hours the many dazzling lights and the countless people sitting in the front gardens of the cafés or promenading up and down present a gay spectacle, while the music from the restaurants and the din of the traffic make a strangely mingling symphony.

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The Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs has just decreed that the police in mountain districts shall be equipped with luges and skiis this winter. Special courses are to be arranged for training "snow policemen." Many will yet have to become accustomed, though, to the spectacle of a serious and official-looking policeman sliding down hill on a luge.

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To its seven types of automobile taxis Berlin has now added an eighth. It is a small two-seater having its engine in the rear, in which the passenger sits next to the driver separated from him by a screen. Another taxi having the engine in the rear, and seating six persons, is built by Rumpler, the once famous airplane constructor whose birdlike monoplane Die Taube (the Dove) was well known before and during the war. Then there are the small taxis for two passengers, the large taxis for five passengers, the expensive taxis, the electric taxis to be found mostly at the stations, the one-seater side car taxis advisable only for passengers of slender proportions and the two-seater side car taxis. To these must be added the antiquated horse cab of which still quite a number are to be met with in this city. To ride in one of these comfortable little vehicles at an easy pace through the lovely Tiergarten Park is a pleasure by no means to be despised.

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The recent completion of a tunnel under the Landwehr Canal, built for a new subway line, makes the seventh underwater tunnel for Berlin. The most interesting, undoubtedly, is one which is now nearing completion in the east of the city. It leads underneath a portion of the large Mueggel Lake and will enable pedestrians to cut off a corner. Another of these tunnels in Treptow is used by street cars, while five are part of the local subway system.

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That women should bar tin soldiers from the playthings of their children was advocated at a recent meeting of the women of the Democratic Party here. Women, it was said, were especially suited to furthering the rapprochement and the reconciliation of the nations. They were the pioneers of peace and should do more along this line than they had done hitherto.

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The policemen of this city should devote themselves with "warm-hearted eagerness" to every person seeking their assistance, is one of the rules laid down by the chief of the Berlin police force in a decree just issued by him. If they are compelled to reply in the negative they should always do so with a few words of regret, they should never haughtily reject well-meant recommendations made by the public, but should accept them with thanks, and to complaints they should reply with tact and friendliness. If these rules are put into practice they will soon remove the last traces of dislike felt here for the policeman which originated in pre-war days when the "Schutzmann" with his rattling saber, martial mien, and unfriendly way of speaking was so feared that foolish parents frequently tried to make their small children obey by threatening to fetch the "Schutzmann."

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The speeches made in the Reichstag will be transmitted for the first time this fall by wire to the Wilhelmstrasse. Thus Government officials no longer need go to Parliament if they do not want to, but can listen to all that is being said by earphone or by loudspeaker, sitting at their desk in the quiet of their room. Optical signals will inform them when the session has begun and when the speakers change.

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A reader of the Lokal Anzeiger has discovered that the well-known Grals motive in Richard Wagner's opera, "Parsifal," is also contained in the first part of Mendelssohn's fifth symphony in D major. One of the two composers must have taken it from the other, he believes, and he points out that both Wagner and Mendelssohn lived at the same time, the one working in Dresden, the other in Leipsic. This critic doubts, however, that Mendelssohn, who was the elder of the two, copied Wagner, but believes it was the other way about. It is not improbable, he says, that Wagner unconsciously picked up this particular passage from Mendelssohn's symphony, carried it around with him for many years, and then unwittingly produced it as his own.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Sheffield and the Stainless Steel Industry

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to thank you for your article, published under the heading, "Sheffield Specializing in Stainless Steel Industry," and for its kindly appreciation of Sheffield, my native city, and its crafts, as well as of some of its more distinguished sons and craftsmen.

I would appreciate the opportunity, however, to indicate some inaccuracies, both historical and metallurgical, into which its writer lapses.

Harry Brearley did discover stainless steel, while he was head of the Brown-Firth Research Laboratories, and the discovery was also original. At the same time, Dr. Strauss of Essen, working quite independently, but along similar lines, made an independent discovery. To these two distinguished metallurgists the credit of the discovery is entirely due.

Dr. Strauss' patent is worked in England, and "Staybrite," referred to by your contributor, is made to his specification, as also is "Anka," one of the brands manufactured by Mr. Brearley's firm, Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd. These two steels, made to the German patent, are not suitable for cutlery, as they are not capable of being hardened and tempered.

The English material—Mr. Brearley's discovery—is capable of being hardened and tempered, and is therefore used exclusively for cutlery and other similar purposes throughout the world, including Germany.

I appreciate the credit your contributor rightly gives to Mr. Stuart, who, as he points out, made the first stainless steel knives under Mr. Brearley's supervision. Sir Robert Hadfield undoubtedly made the first stainless steel, but he did not make the discovery that it was stainless; in fact, he decided years earlier that it was not stainless. The stainless steel which Sir Robert's firm now makes is, I believe, a French discovery, but as it is not subject to heat treatment, it is very limited in its commercial application. This steel does not represent any general advance, but is simply one of the range of incorrodable steels referred to by your contributor just as stainless iron, so called because of its low carbon content to distinguish it from the harder varieties, is another.

It is difficult to follow your contributor when he tells us that Sheffield is now producing stainless steel billets, large and small, from which castings can be made. The making of billets is only the first stage in the manufacturing process after the steel has been cast for the production of bars, from which all the other products, such as cutlery, turbine blades, wire, etc., are made. Stainless castings are made, but only with difficulty, and billets are not in any sense an intermediate process in their production.

F. C. M.

Bromley, Kent, Eng.

The Benefits of Prohibition in America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being keenly awake to the evils wrought by the drink traffic, and knowing the splendid stand the MONITOR is making for prohibition, I would like to mention how gratifying it is to me to see in your columns the great good which America is experiencing through having framed a law to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquor.

It would indeed be "a boon and a blessing to men" (to quote an old advertisement) if the world realized the importance of the maxim, "Prevention is better than cure." It is really impossible to estimate to its full extent the amount of misery that follows in the wake of the "drink" evil; and it is only by eliminating the liquor traffic that happiness will be restored to many homes, resulting in increased well-being to the community.

T. S. C.

Cape Town, South Africa.